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S

Signa et causa.

(4)

N. Triv.

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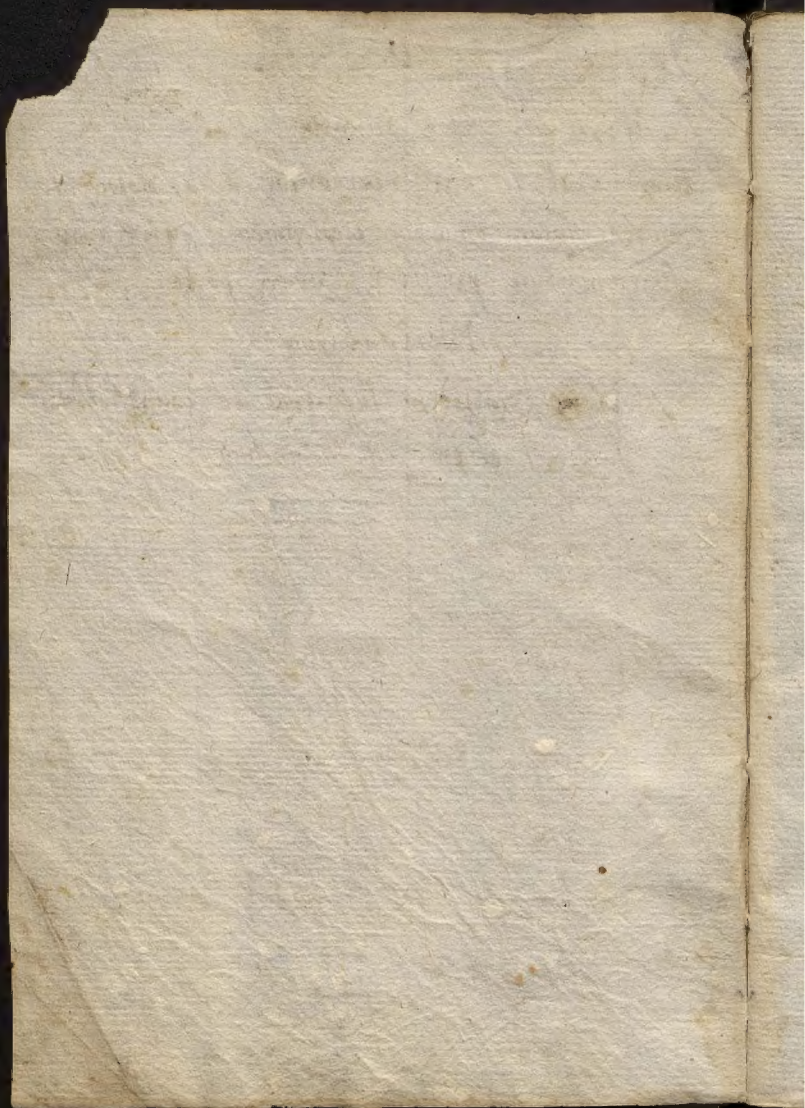
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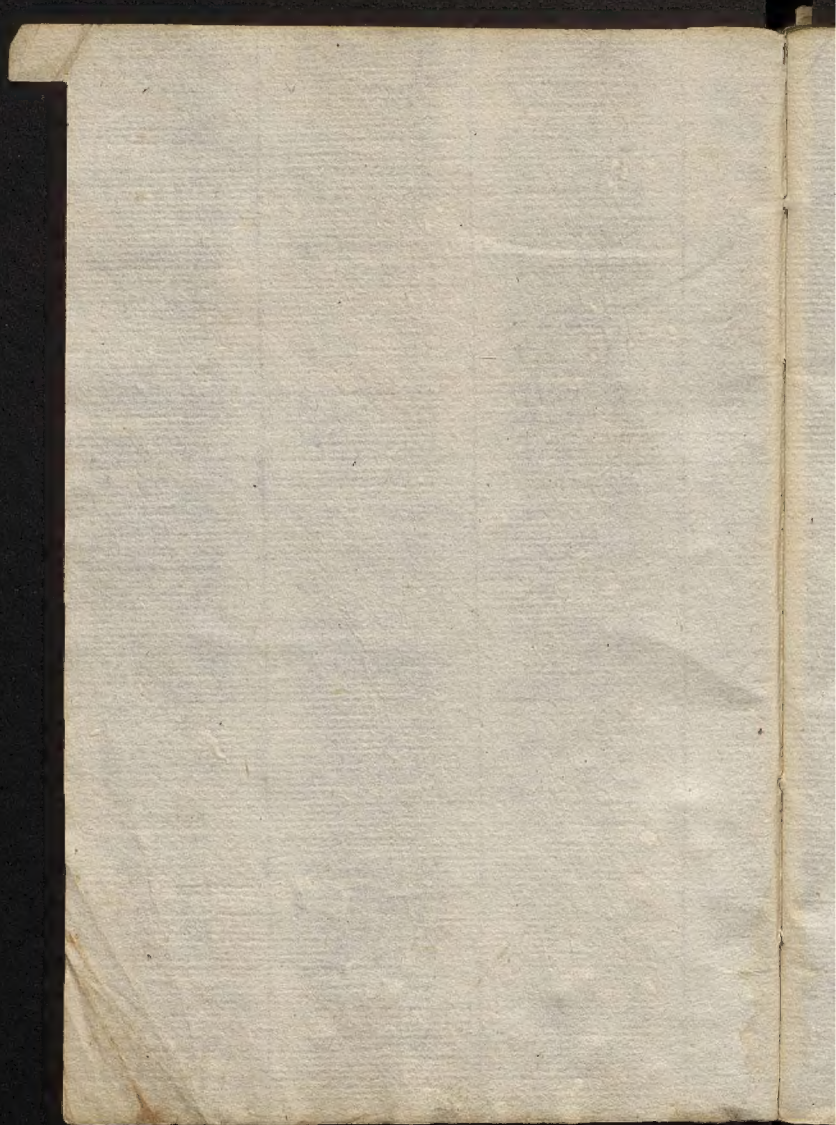
Hippocrates libro de arte.

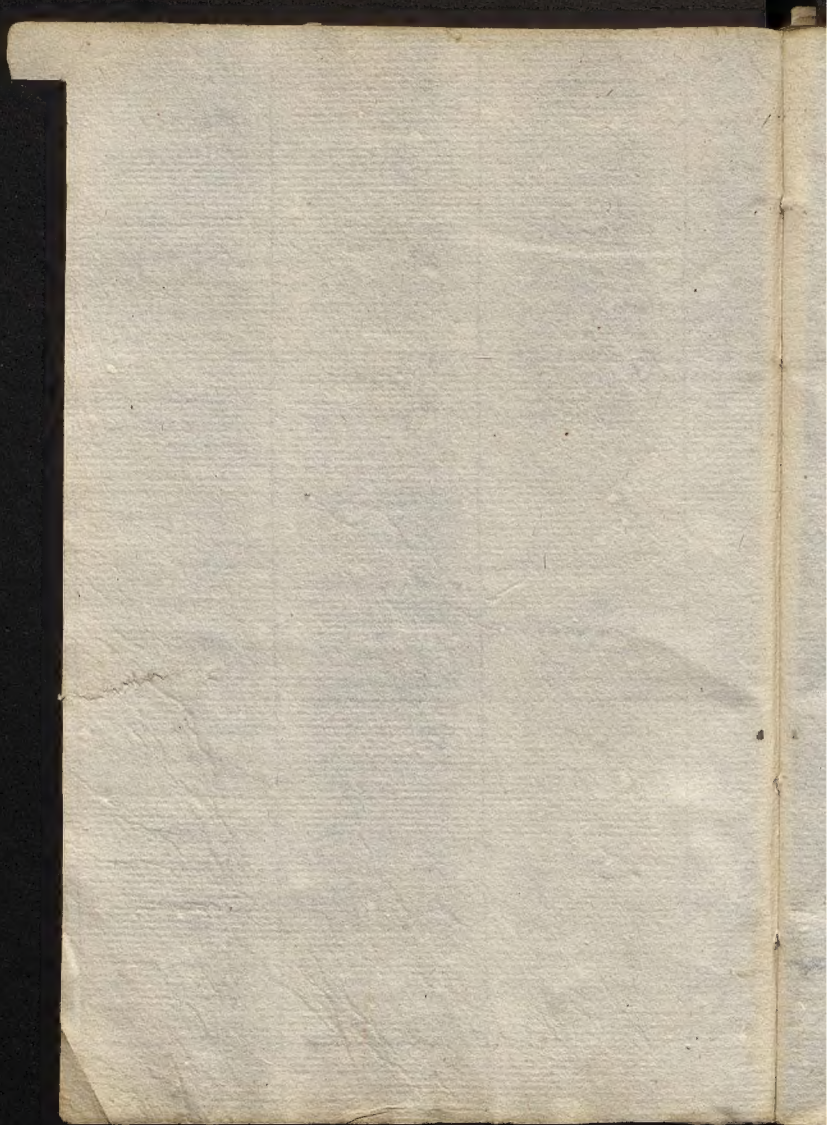
Eiusdem est scientia morborum causas nosse, et
morbos ipsos omnibus medicamentis, quæ auge-
scere morbum prohibent, curare posse.

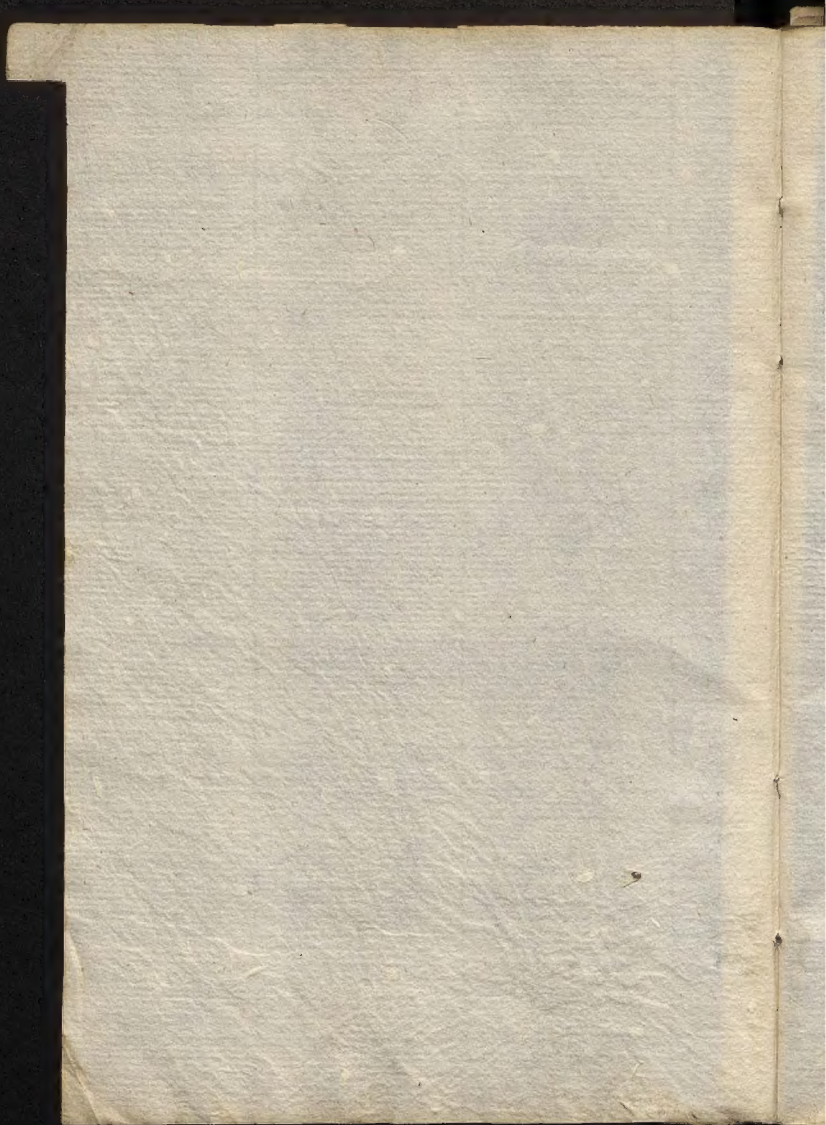
Idem, ibidem

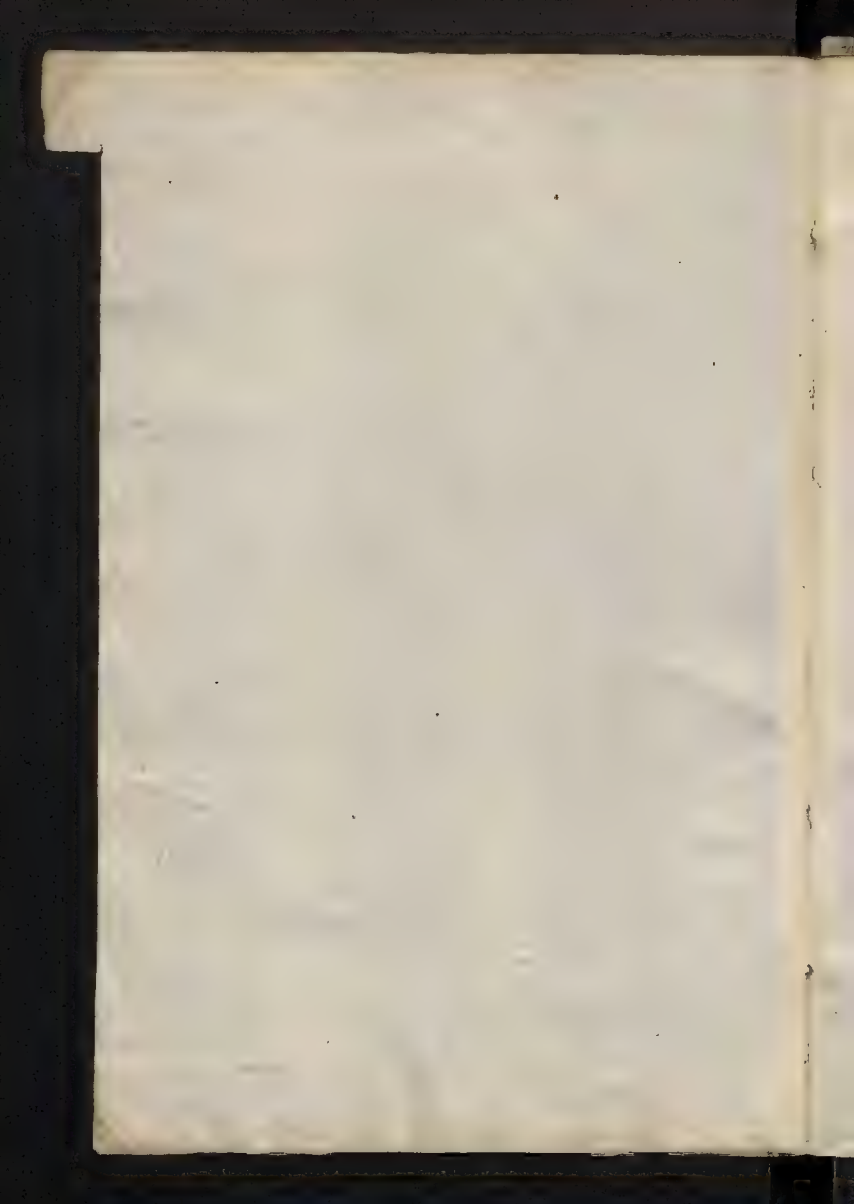
Medicus siquidem suffecerit ad cognoscendum,
Suffecerit etiam ad sanandum.

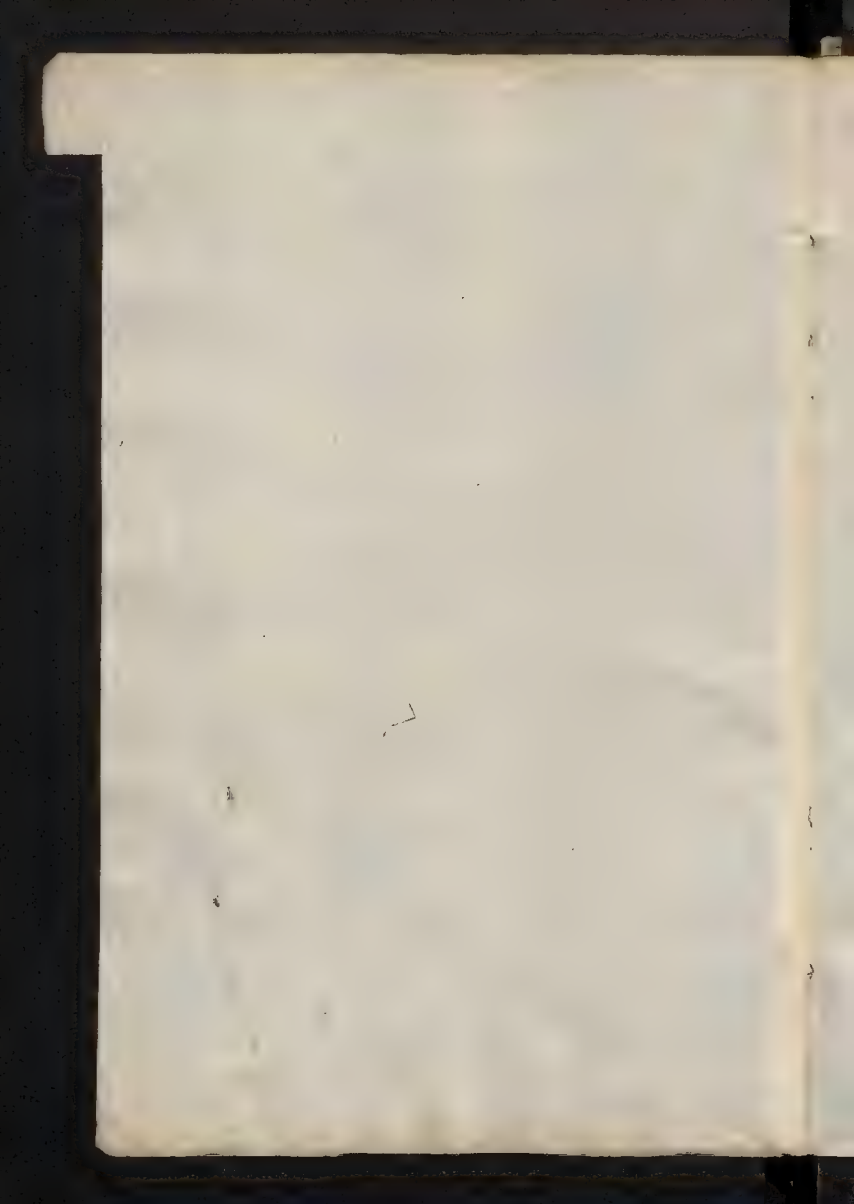


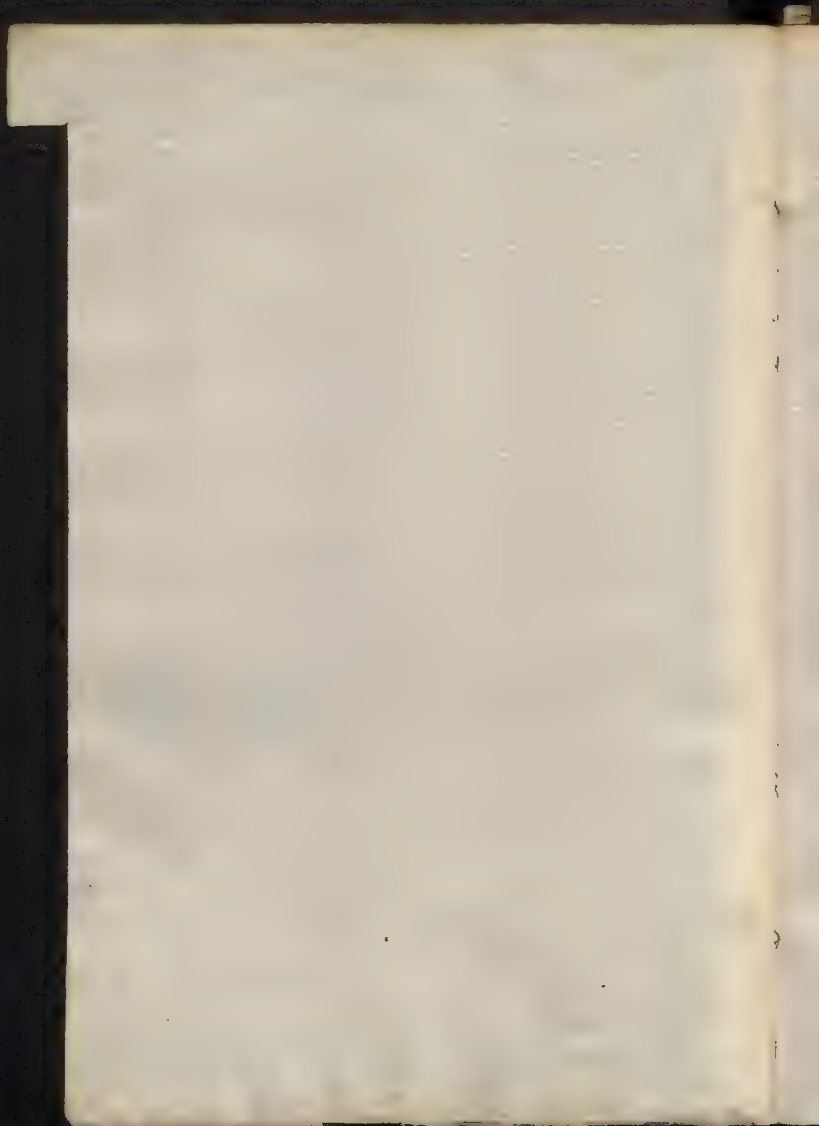


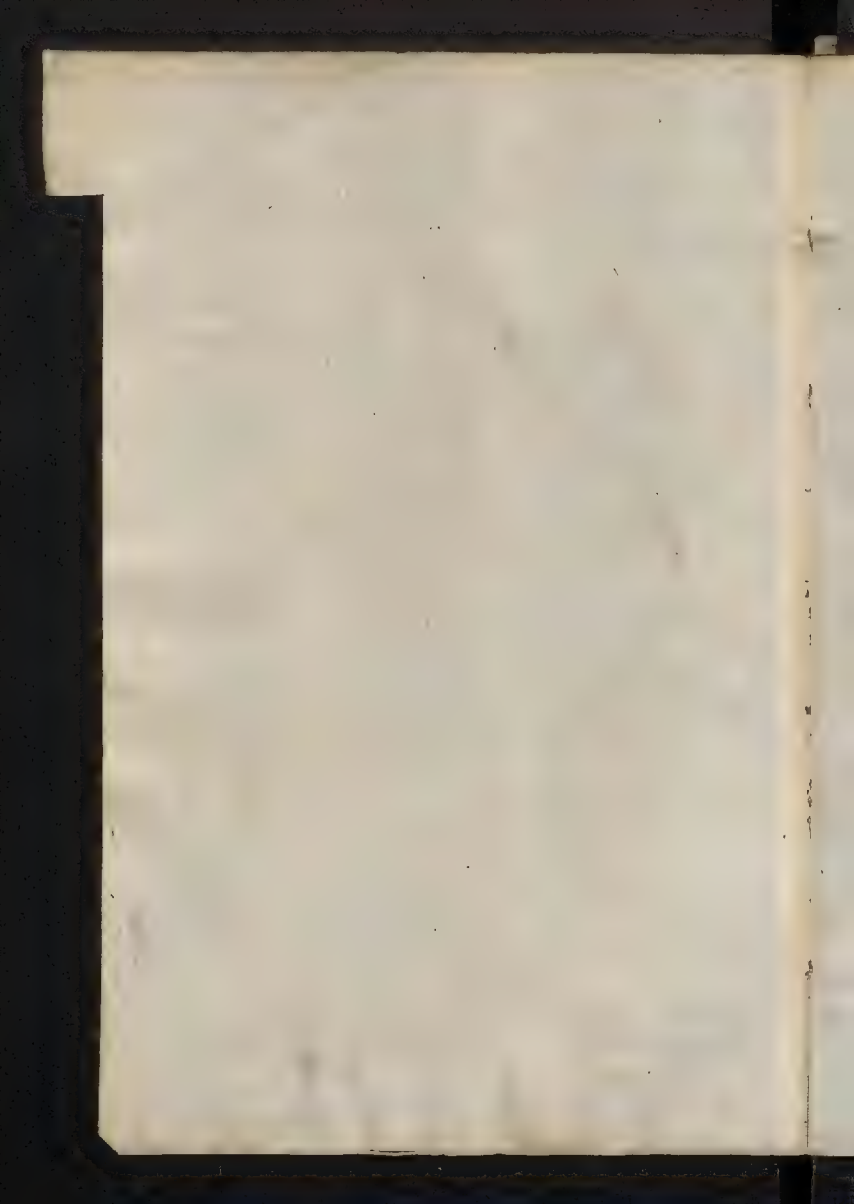


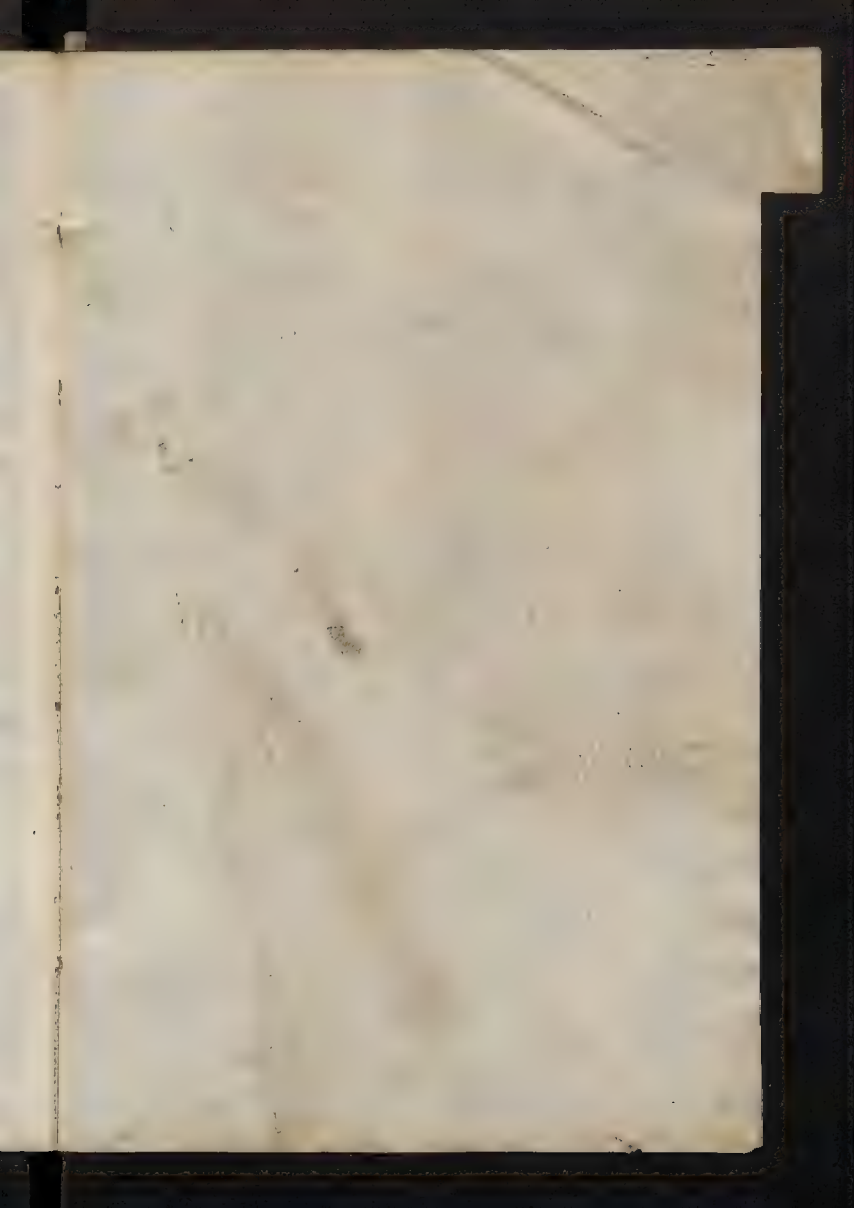


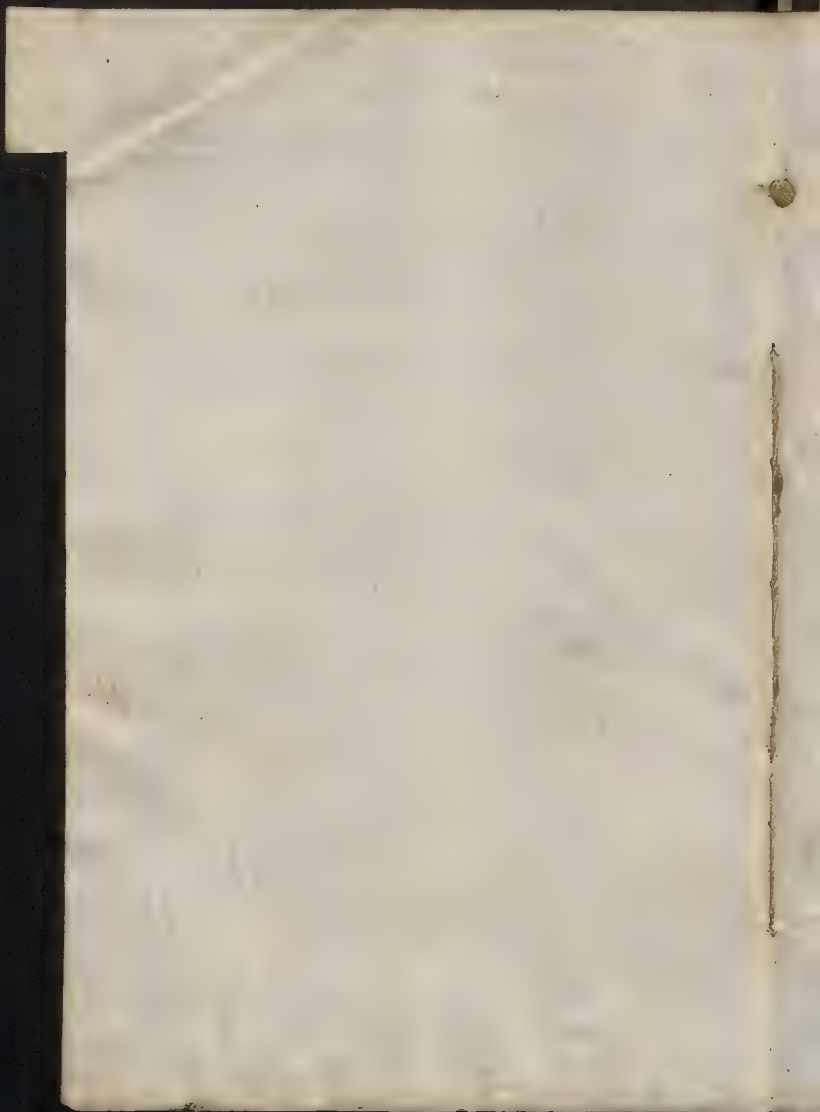












Cephalalgia et Cephalda capitis peculiaris dolor est:
 In cephalda quidem diuturnus, vehemens, et digne
 cedens: non continuus, sed morbi comitatus instar
 per accessiones et intervalla repetens, exacerbari
 q3 solitus, cum imbecillitate capitis: ob quam
 ocius ac frequentius accessio repetit. In Ce-
 phalalgia vero nec diuturnus nec vehemens,
 sed qualis a Sole, labore, crapula solet exci-
 tari: quare mitior, nec ut in Cephalda capitis
 imbecillitati coniunctus. ideoq3 nec irritatu adeo
 facilis. Omnis vero capitis dolor in eius mem-
 branis est: qui vel externus, vel internus. Cum
 externus est afficitur pericranii membrana, *dolor*
q3 sentitur in radicibus capillorum, qui pressu reddi-
tur acutior. Sin internus, nimirum intra Calviam
 Cerebri meninges intemperiem, aut solutionem
 continui contraxere. Doloris differentias

Dolor est motus asper a sensibus alienus ex M.
 Tullio. Vel potius tristis ac molestus rei sensus: ut
 blanda voluptas ex Galeno. Qui fit quum temperies

repente mutatur, aut continuitas soluitur. Consistit
autem dolor omnis in sensu, nec nisi in partibus sen-
sibilibus potest contingere. Qui si *pungens, acer,*
ac lancinans, bilem: si *tensius,* spiritum, seu
flatum: si *grauans,* humoris copiam indicat.
Grauens autem si pariter *obtusus,* pituita:
si *blandus,* sanguinis: si *pungens pulsansq;*
bilis exuperantis, aut inflammationis; interdum
et pituita vitrea signum habendum est: pitui-
ta vitrea quidem, si *instar acus,* aut cerebri
perforantis, aut *impacti pali* pars diuelli
videtur ut in colico dolore. Pulsatilis dolor
arteriarum est qui a partium vicinarum inflam-
matione comprimuntur: *punctorius et tensius*
membrarum. ὀστέονος, seu *dolor ossium*
in his membranis est qui ossibus adiacent. Ali-
us est dolor qui *λάτρεος,* seu *laxus et mol-*
lis ab Hippocrate nuncupatur, per quem is in-
telligitur, qui sit plegmones ac tensionis expers.

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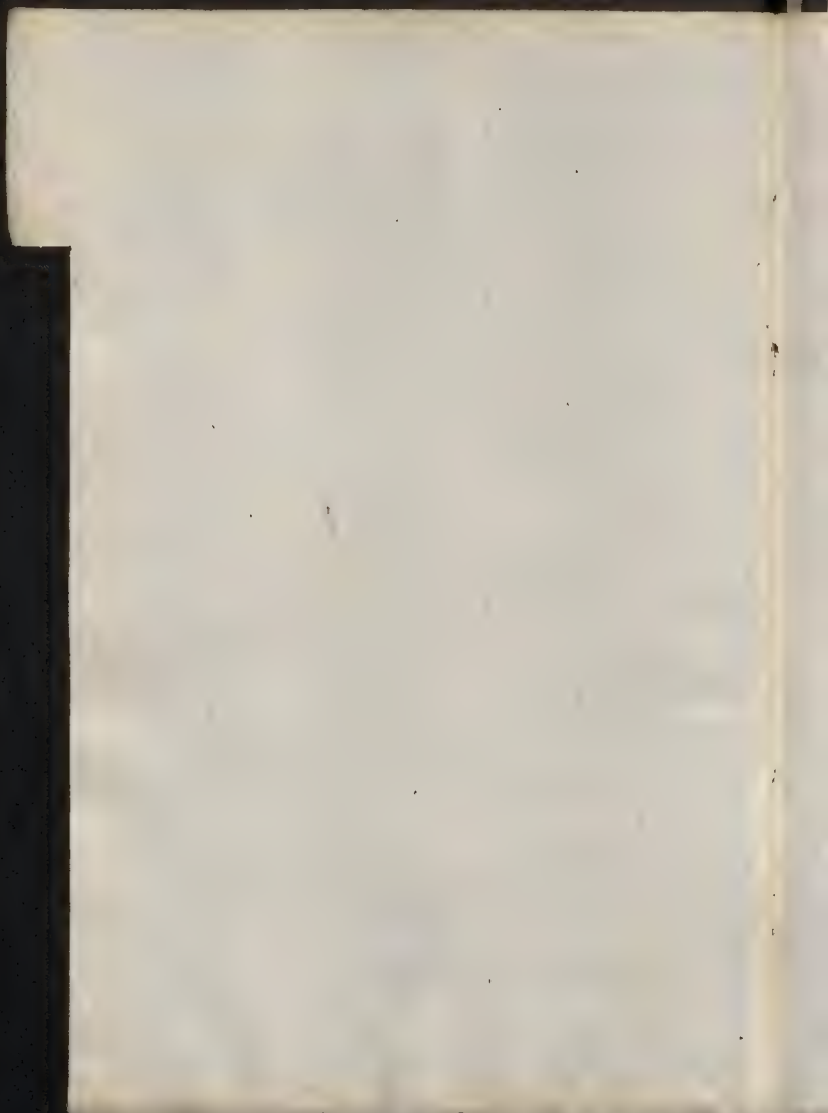
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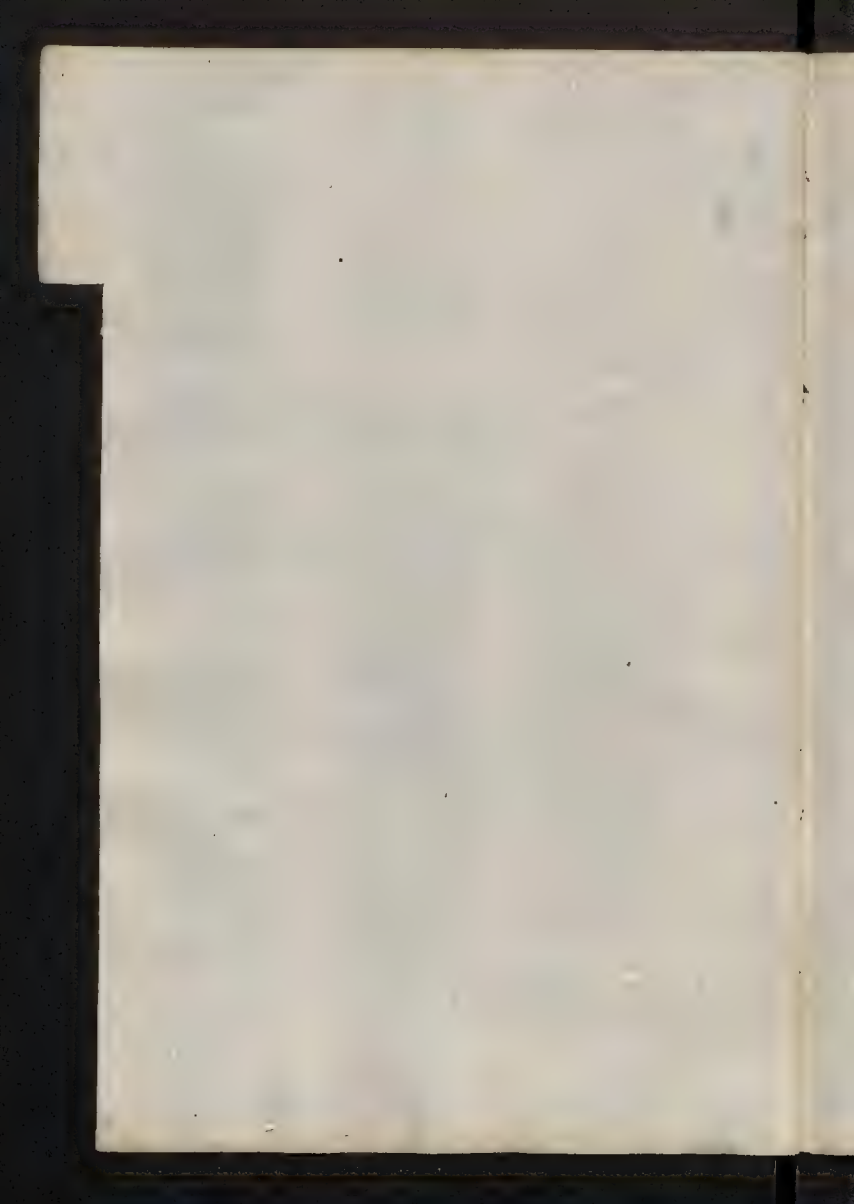
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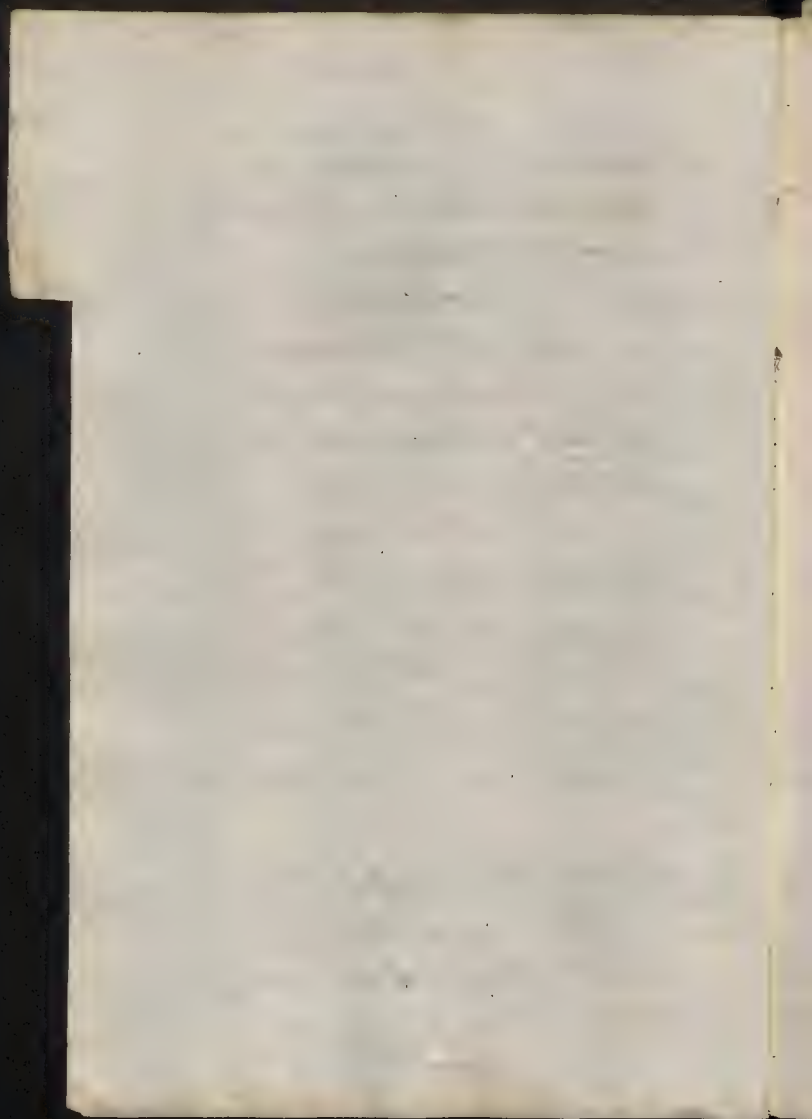
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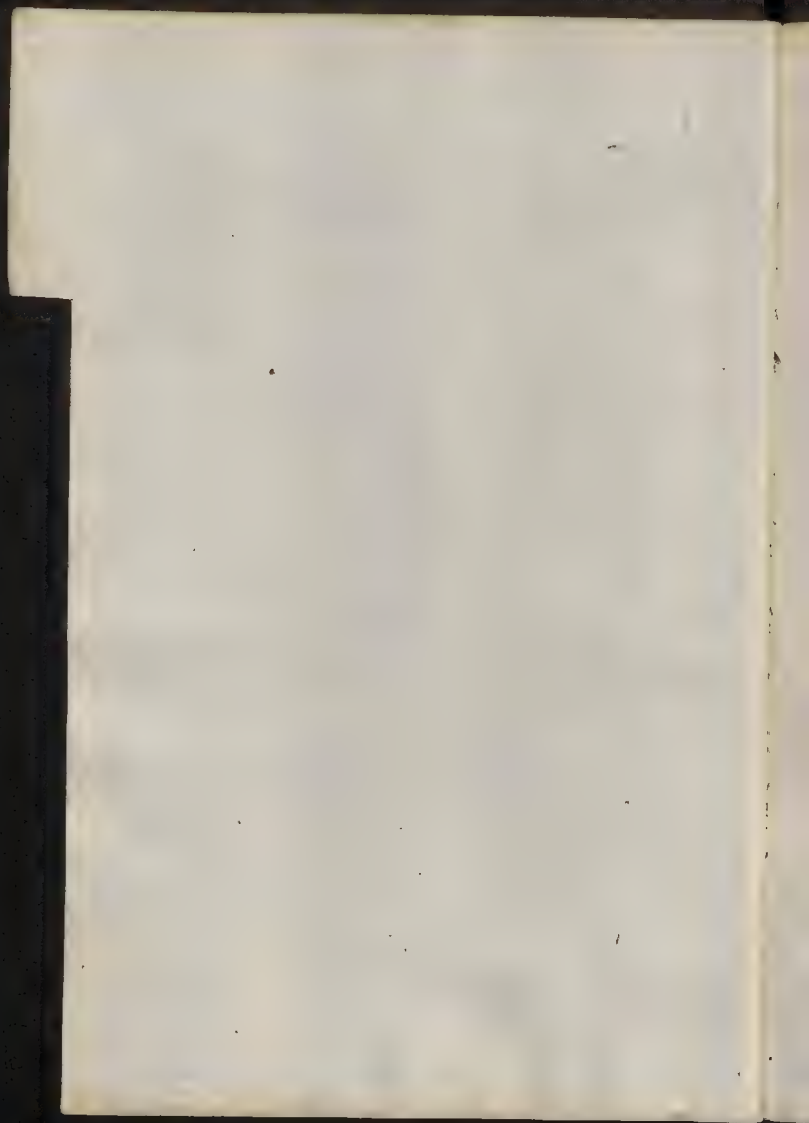


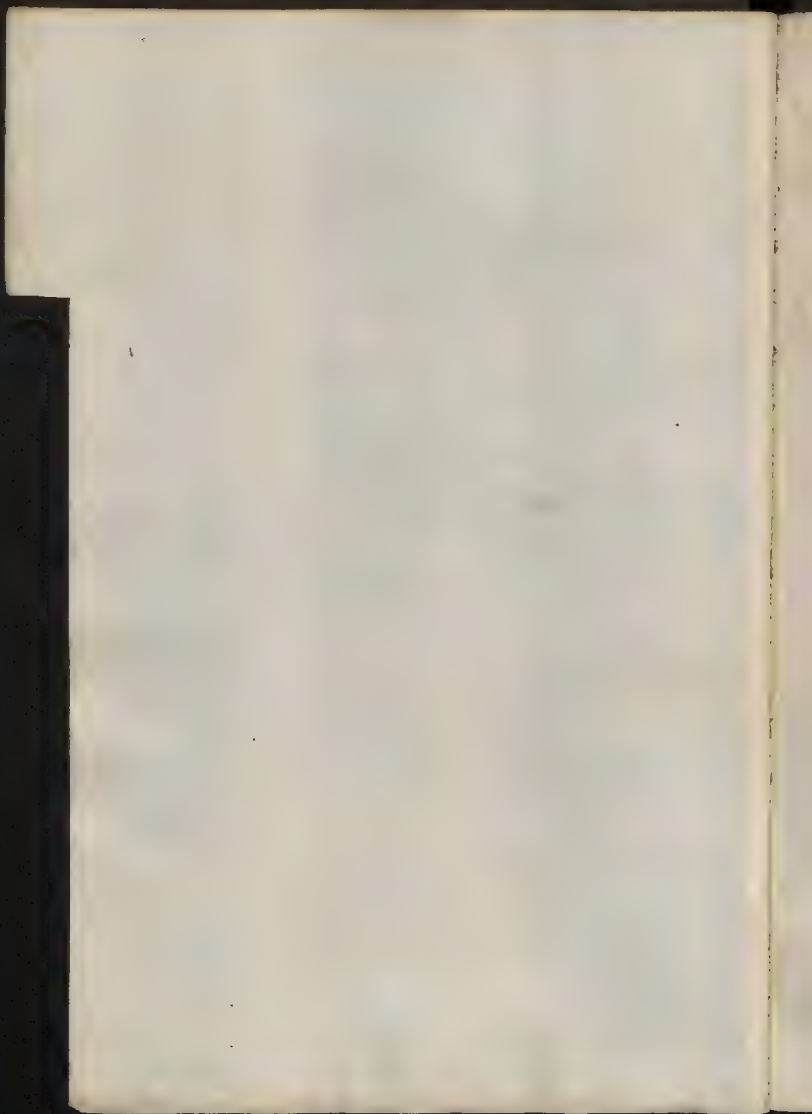


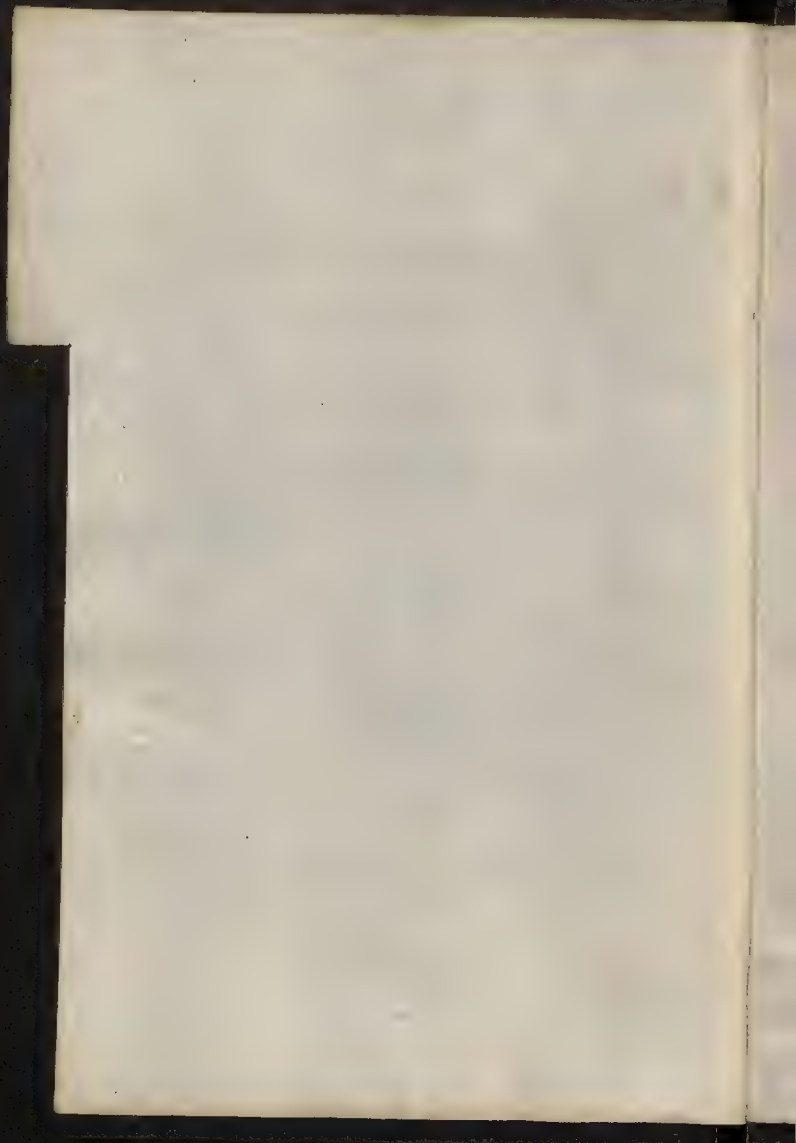


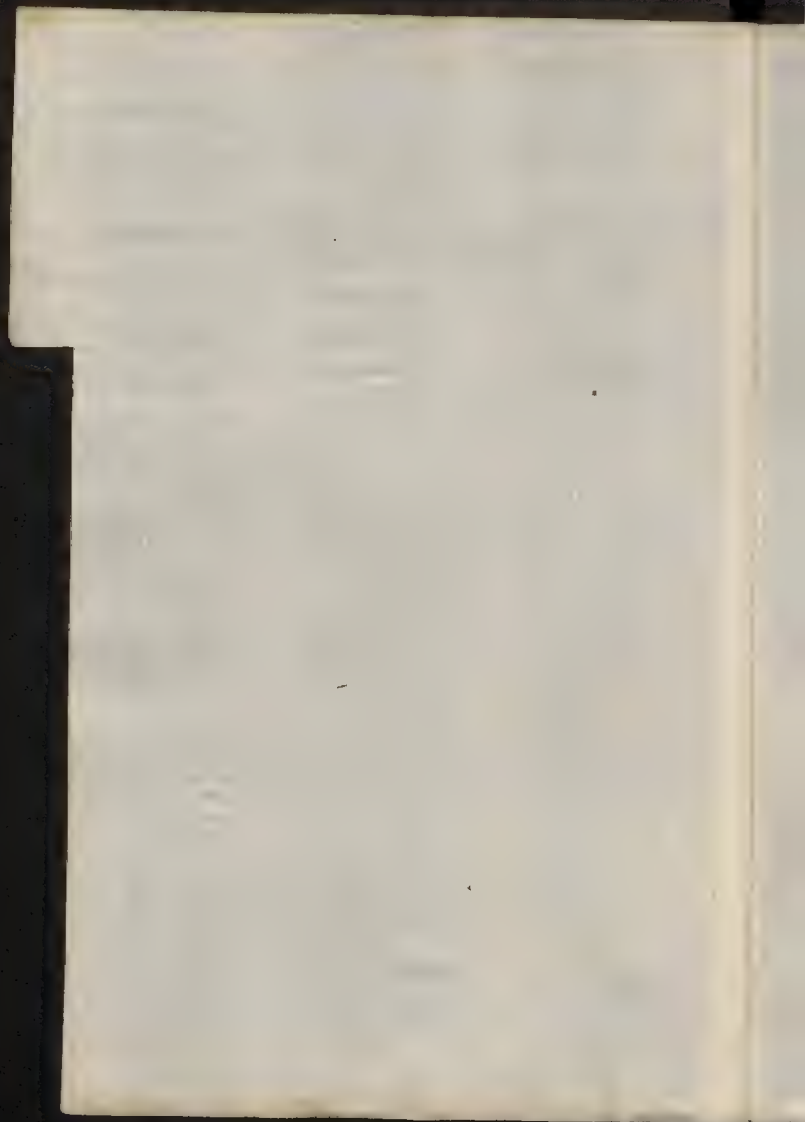
Ephemera febris refidet in solo spiritu
 qui ut lenis et vagus est, italem citoq;
 dissipabilem febrem infert. Proprium autem
 et inseparabile Diuini signum est **calo**
res, **sanitas**, ut **mordantia** et acri
 monia putrida. Ideo vero **blondus**
calor est in ephemera, quod soli spiri
 tus, qui calidi humidique sunt efferve
 scant. **Aequalis** est in eadem pulsus
 celer tamen ac validus, eaq; nota a
 sanonem pulsu distinguitur. Sed ob id
aequalis quod humores in arteriis con
 tenti non impelluntur, nec vlti va
 pores putridi vel acres vel maligni
 cor impetunt, ut in ceteris febribus.
Naturali similis **urina** quia non
 in humore, sed solo spiritu vitium est.
 Vnum diem si separet ephemeram, vel
 simplex synochus, vel alio dicenda
 nomine, prout a spiritibus in humo
 res malè serpsit.



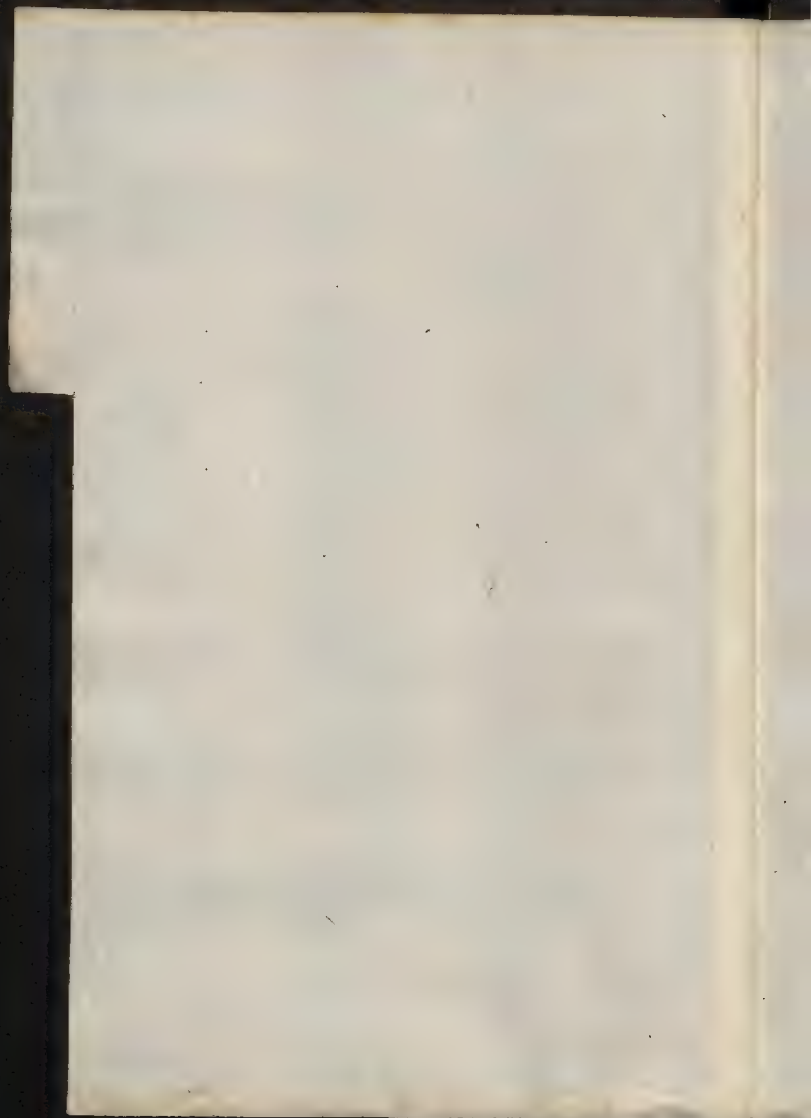


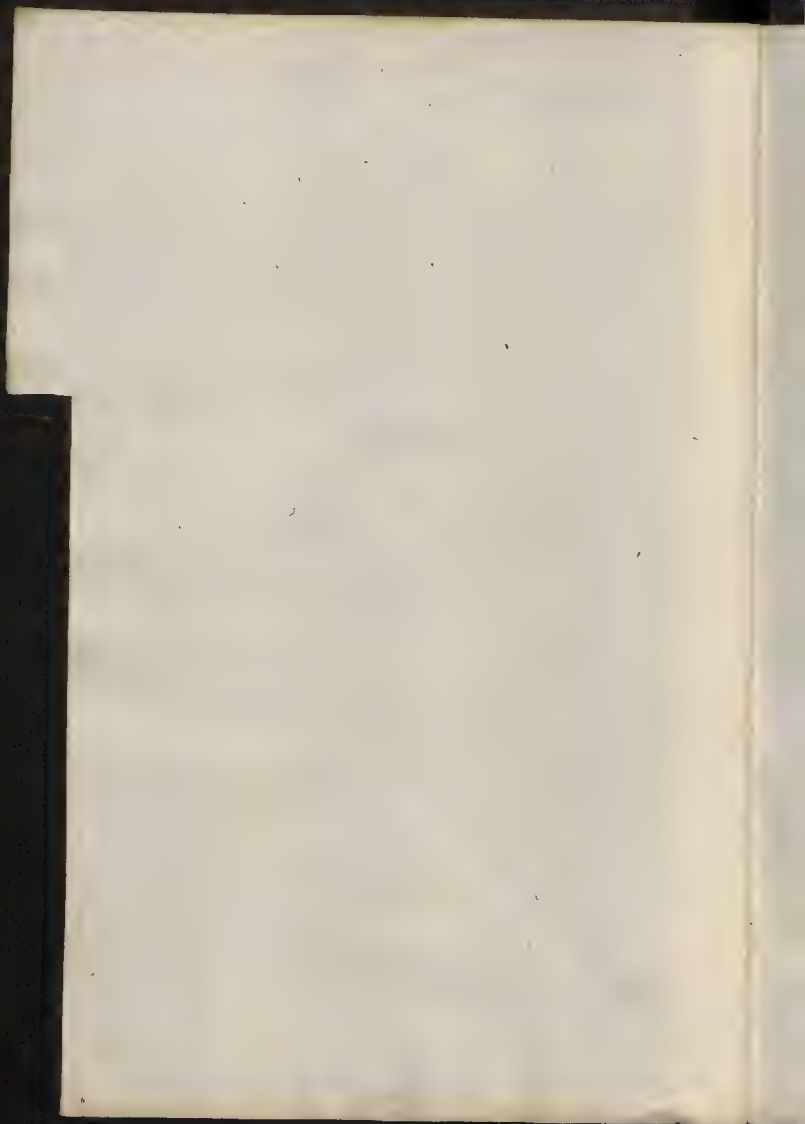


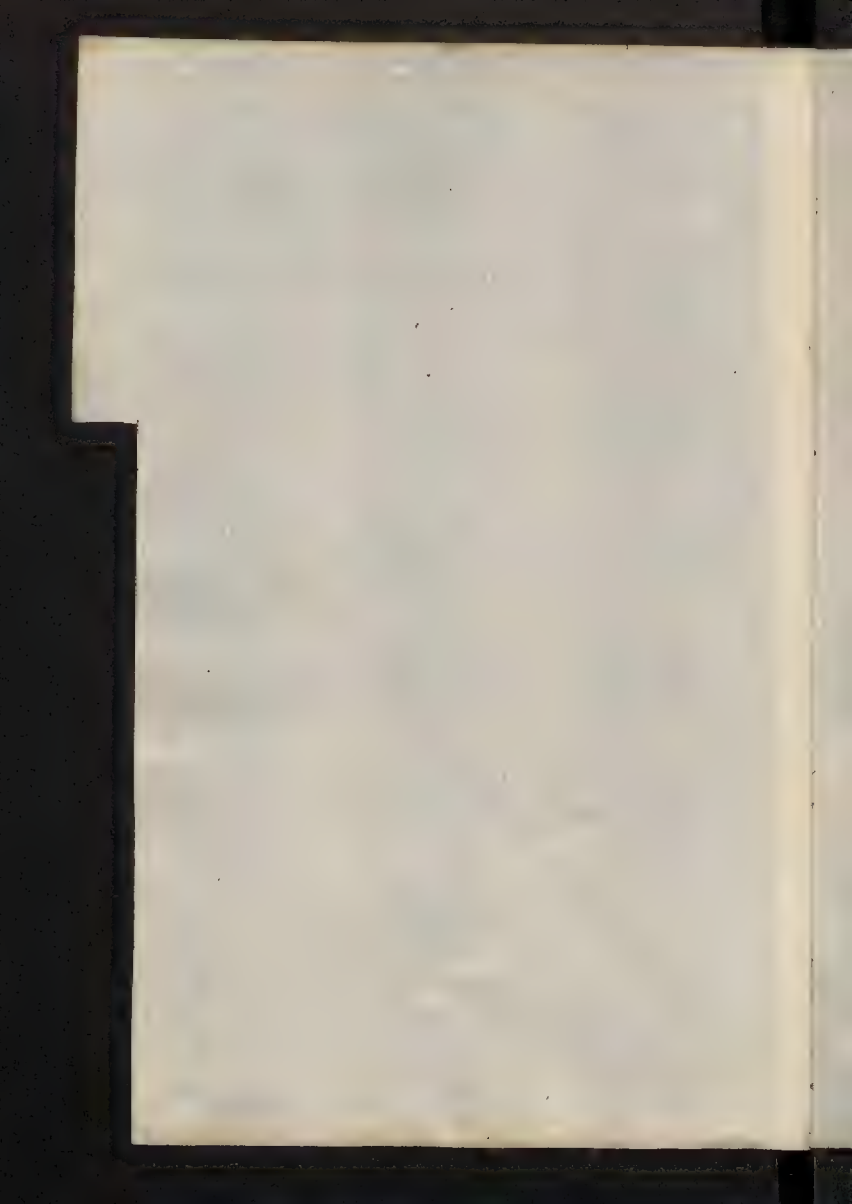


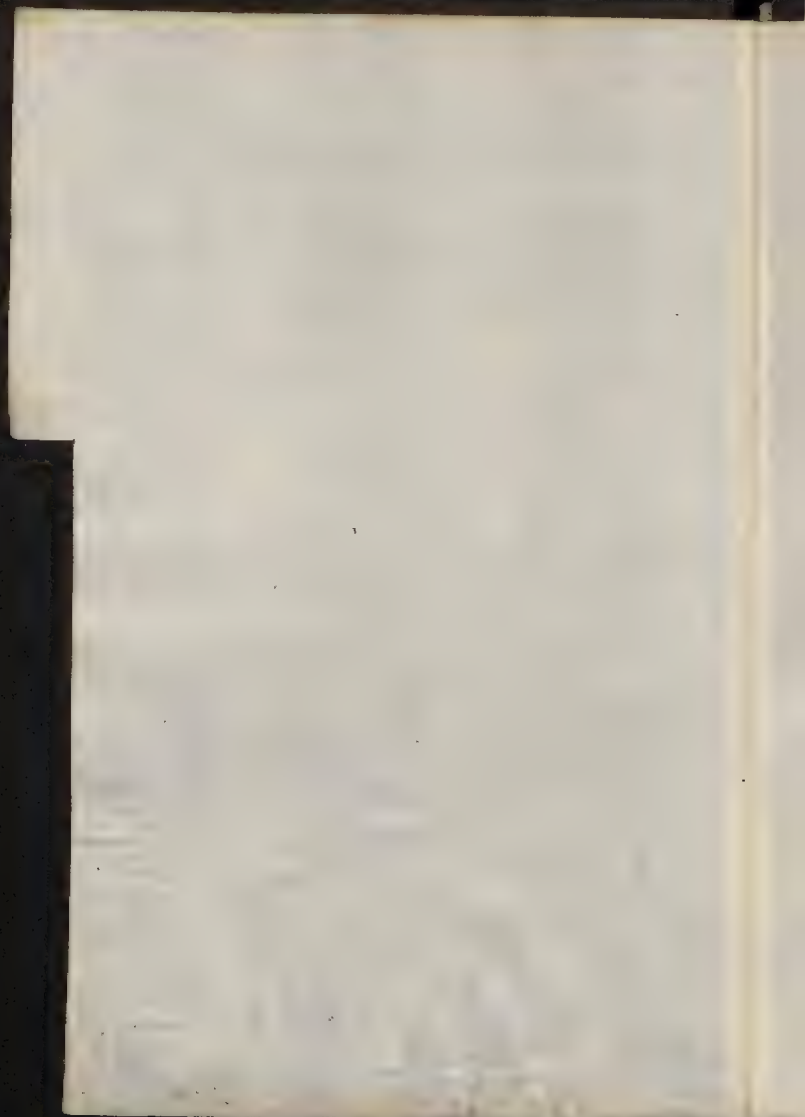


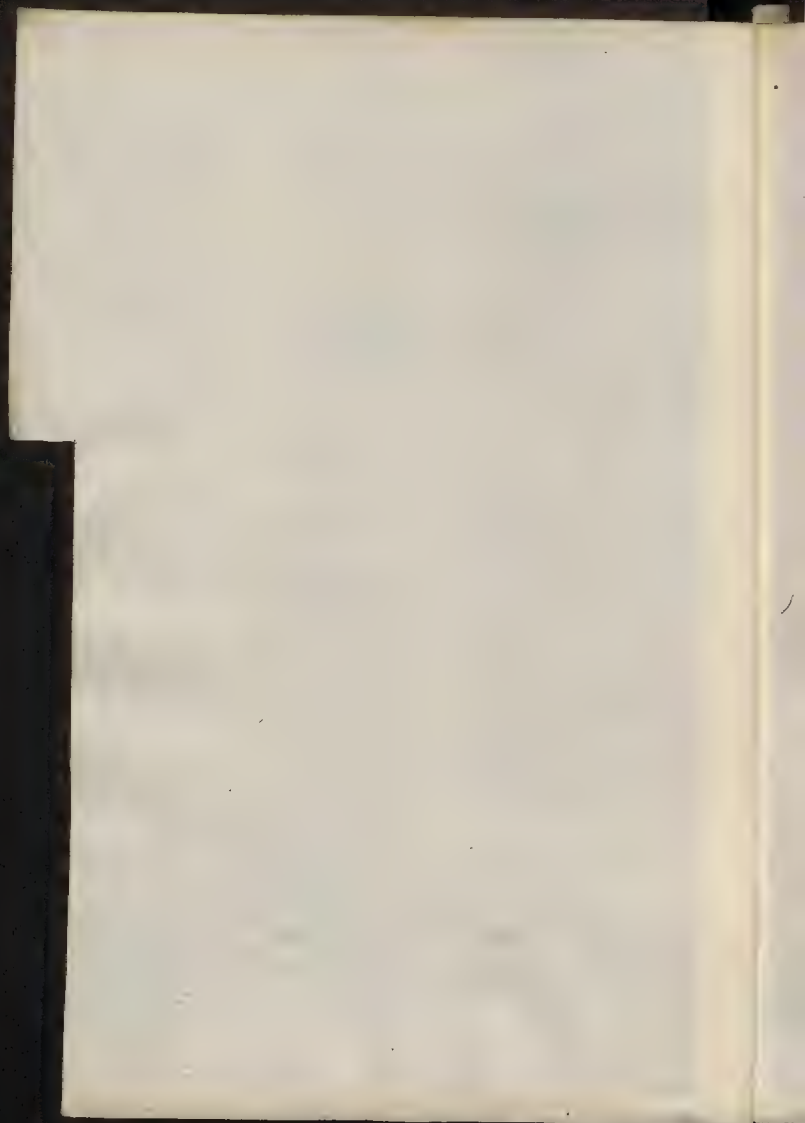


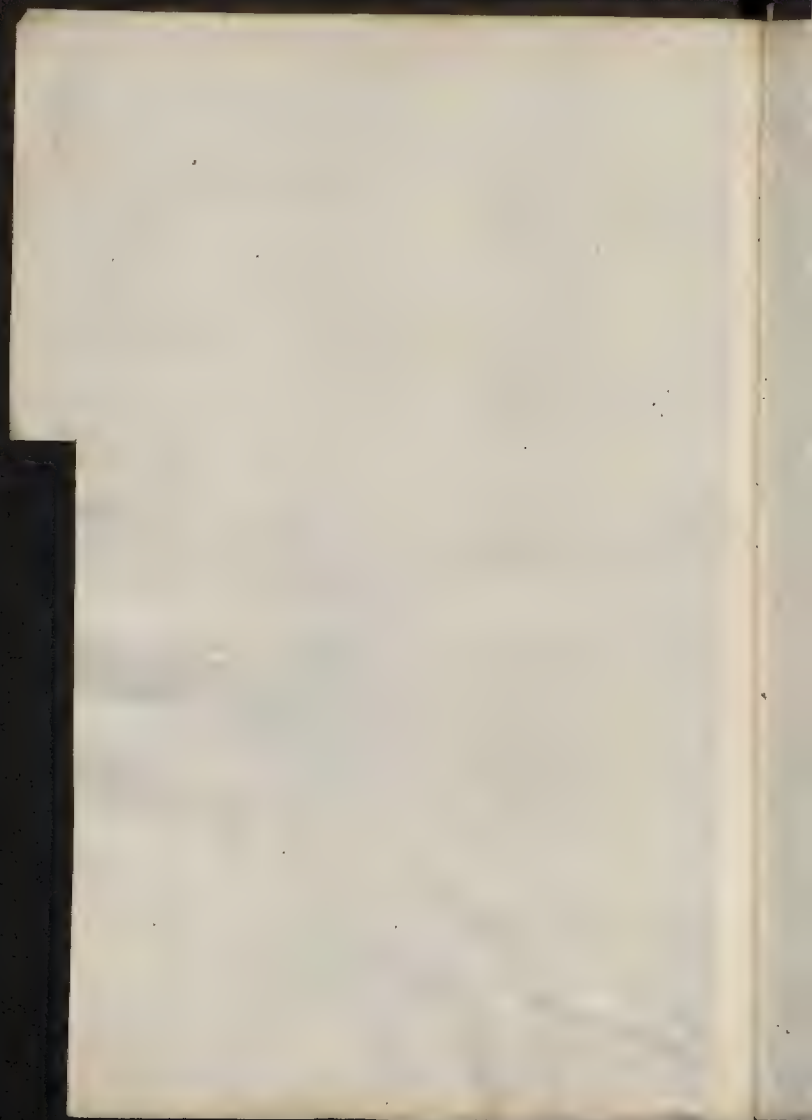




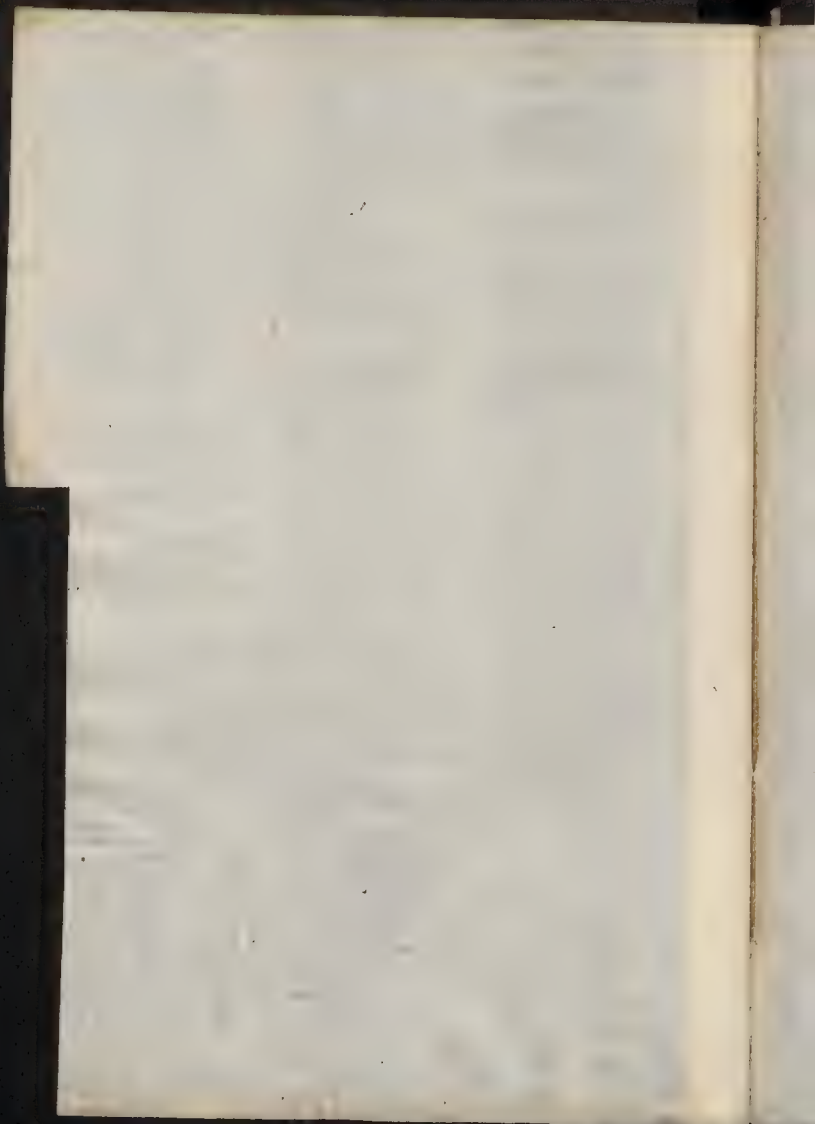




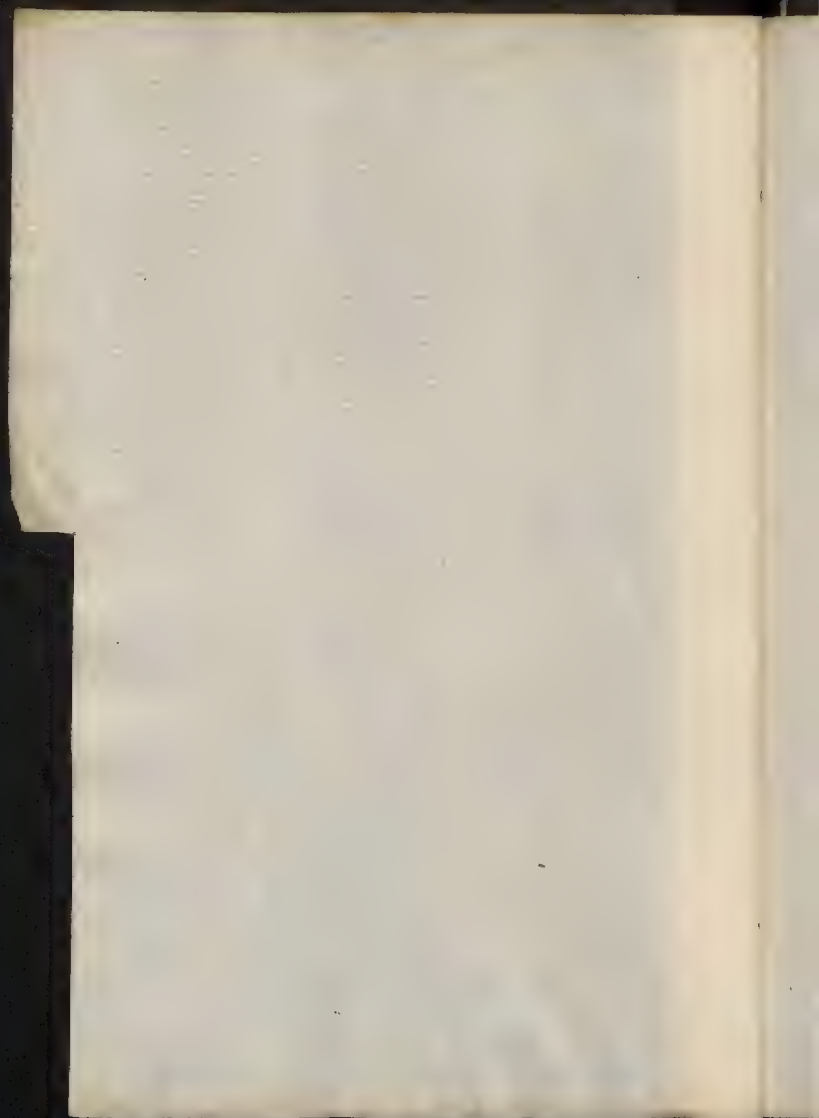


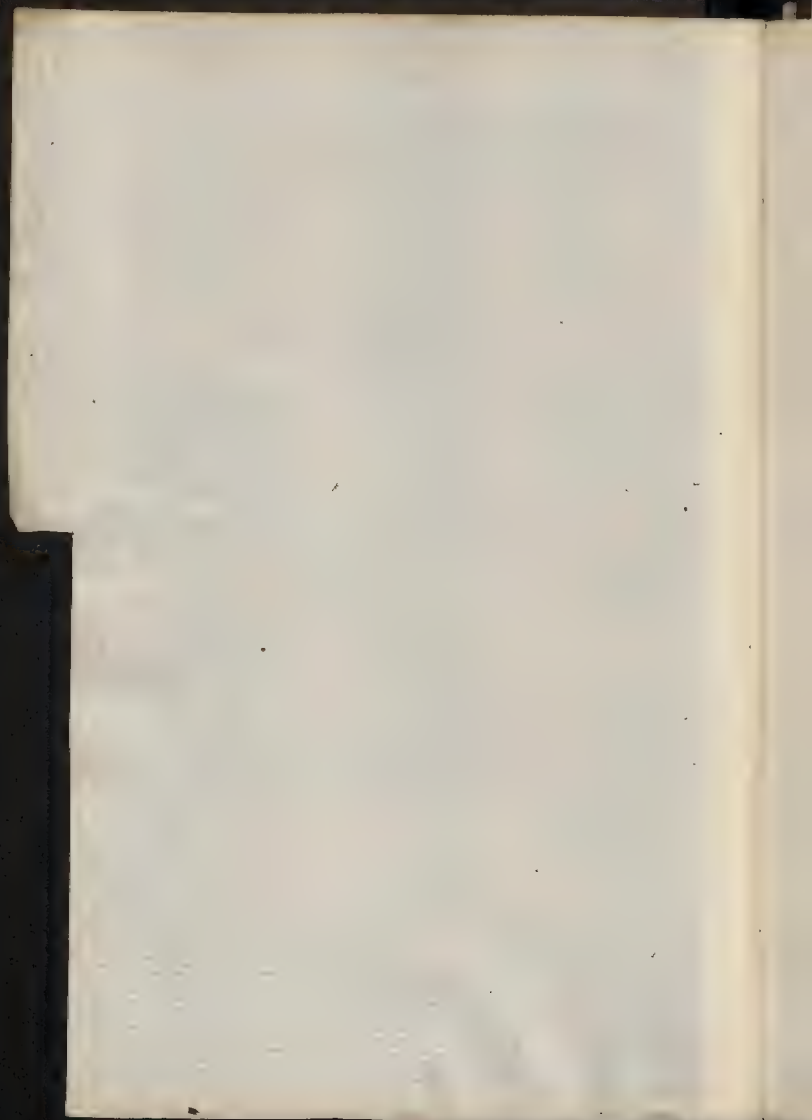


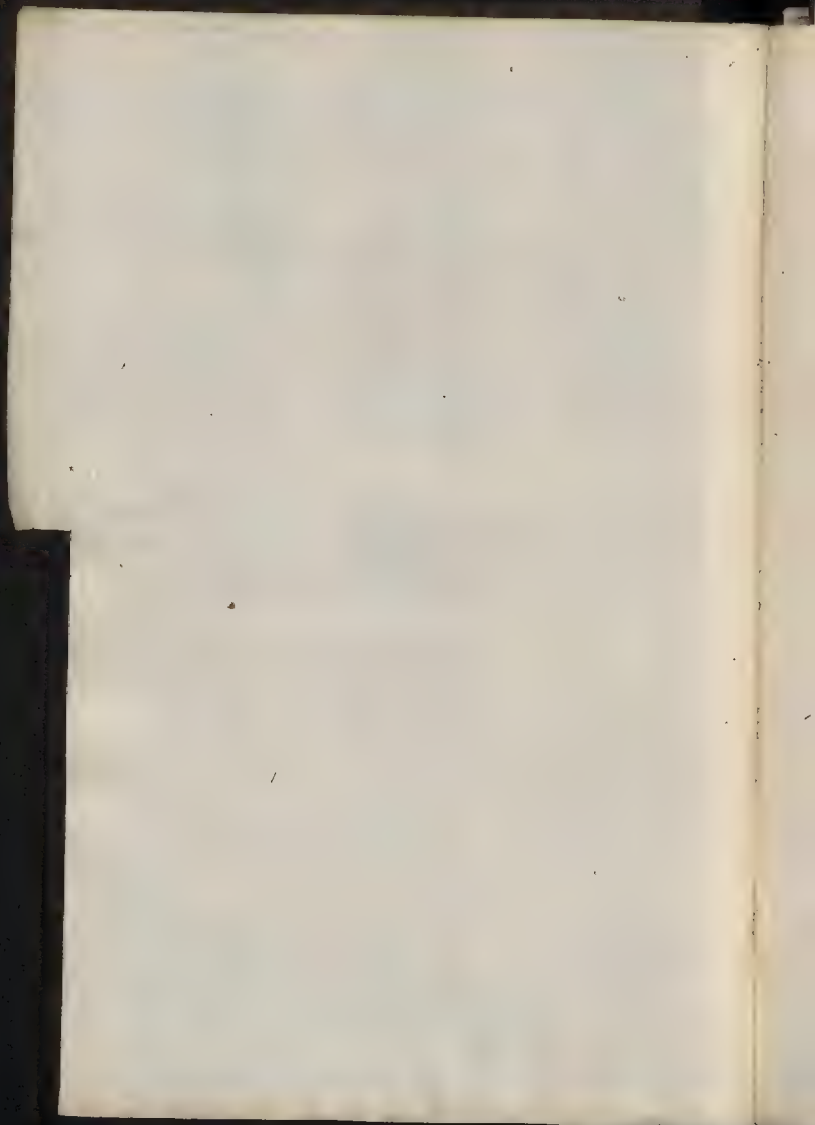


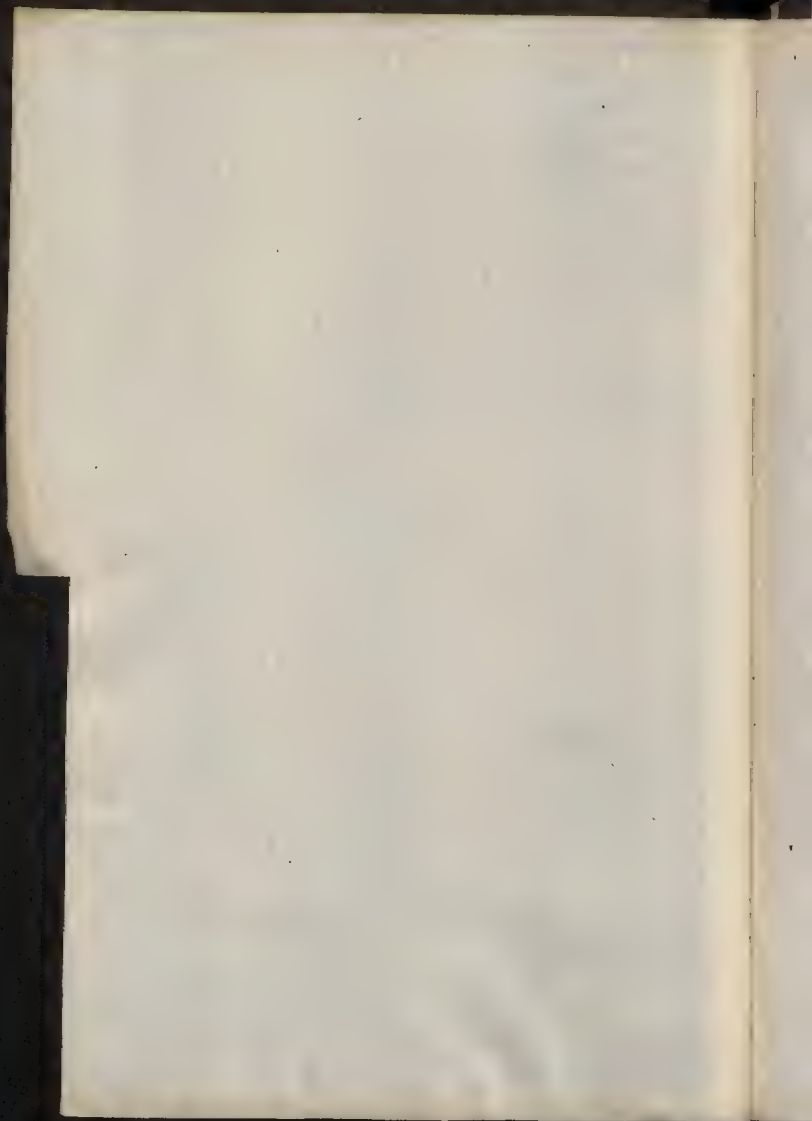


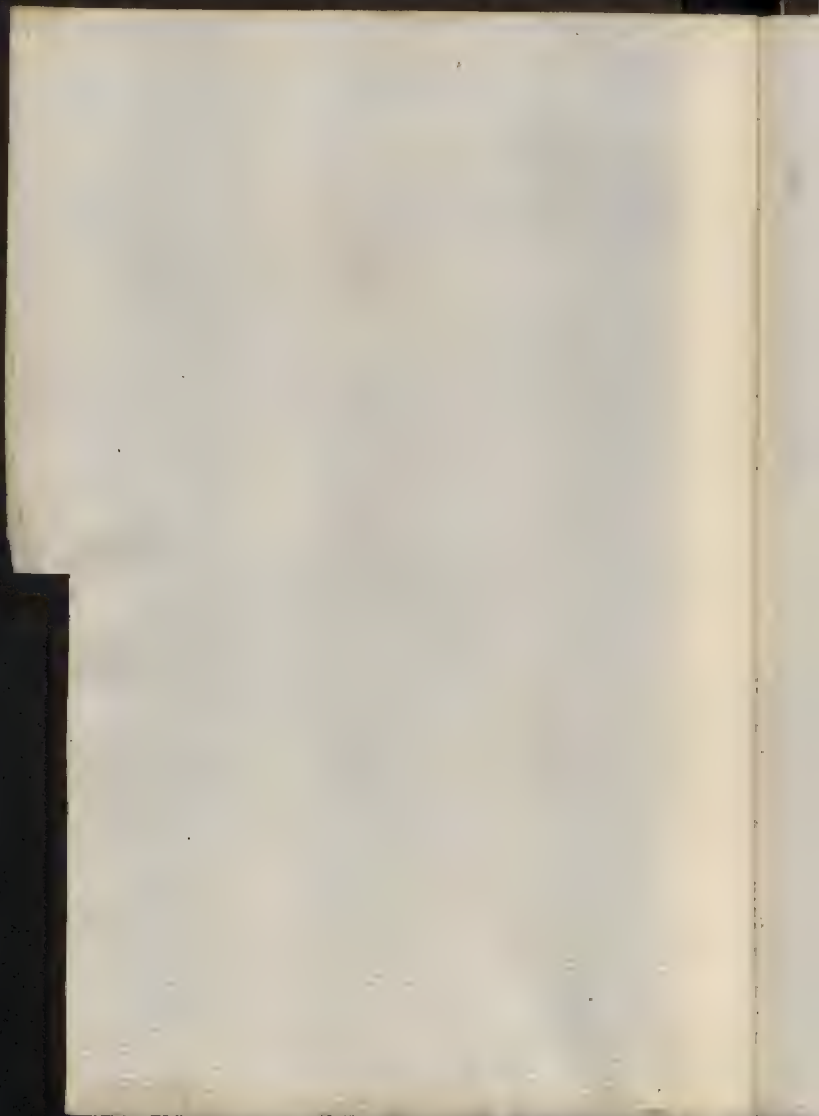
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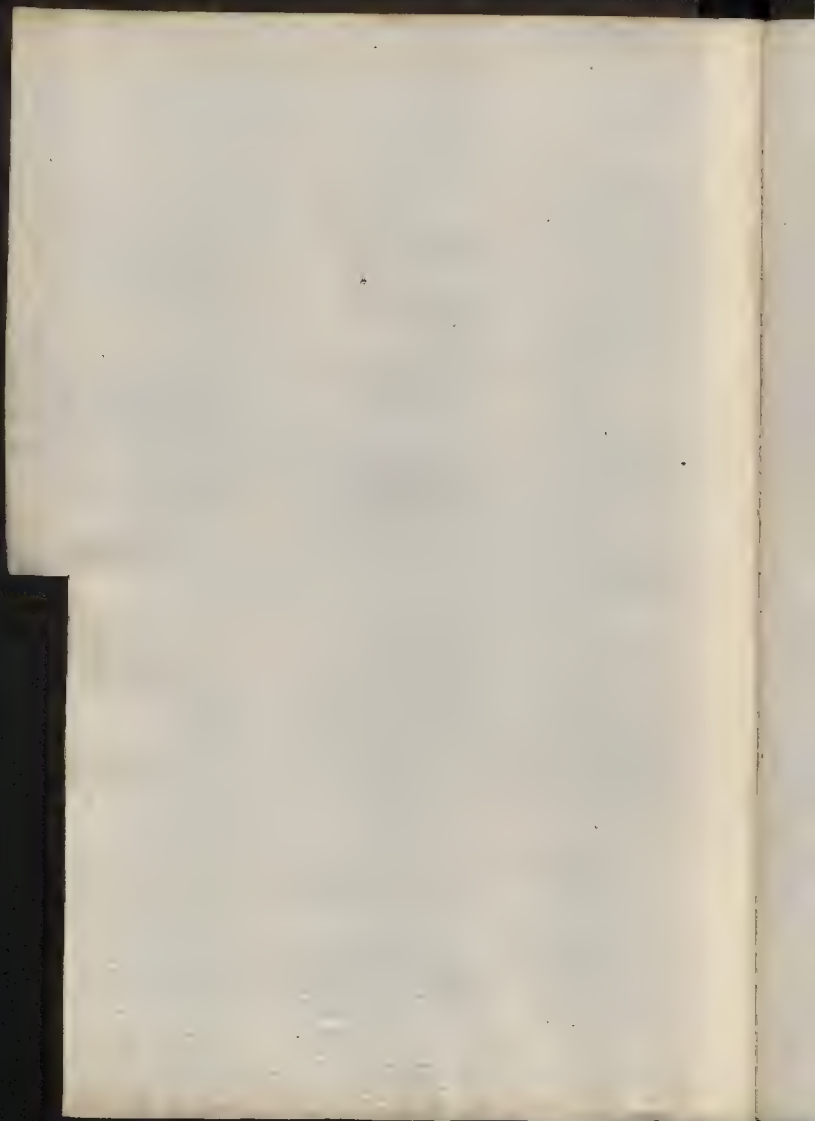


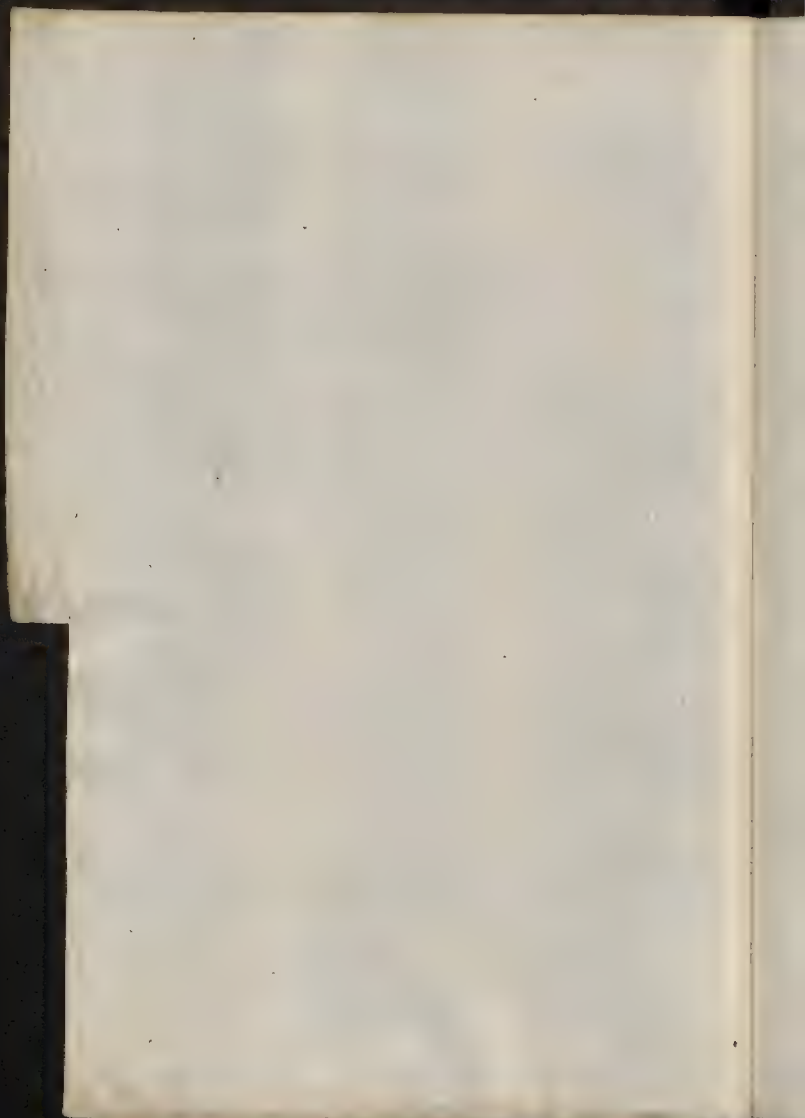


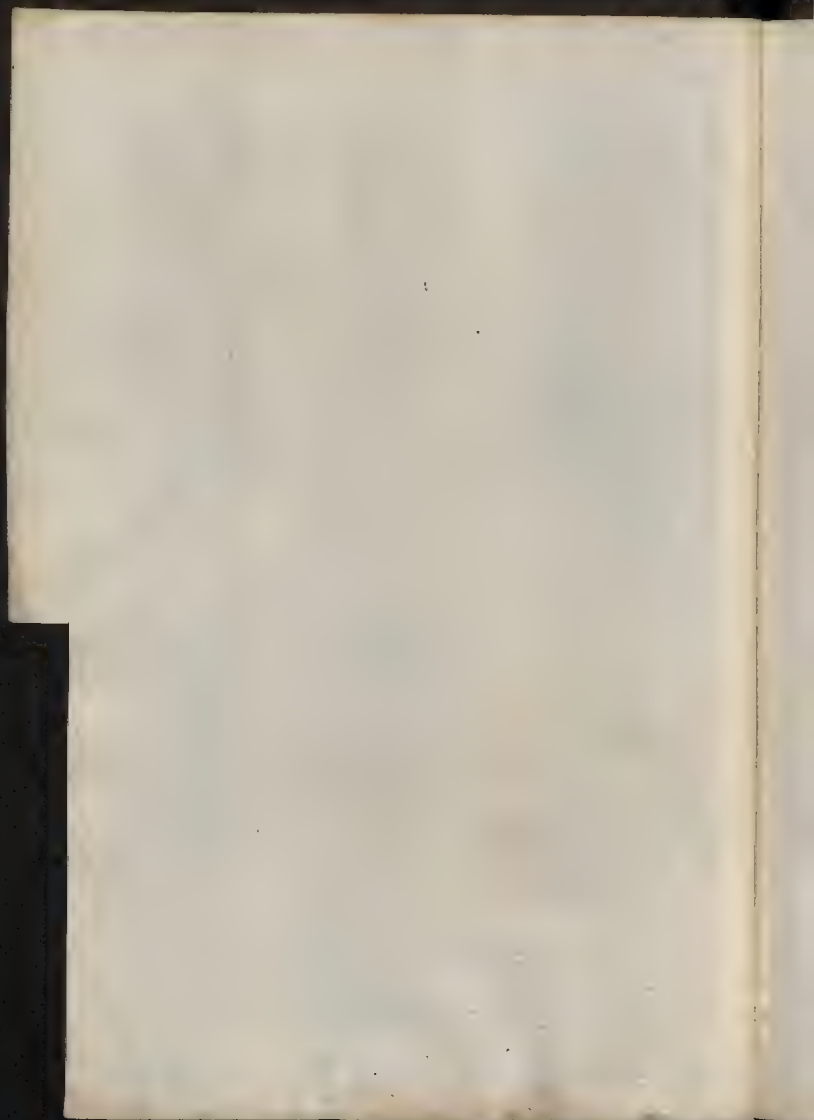


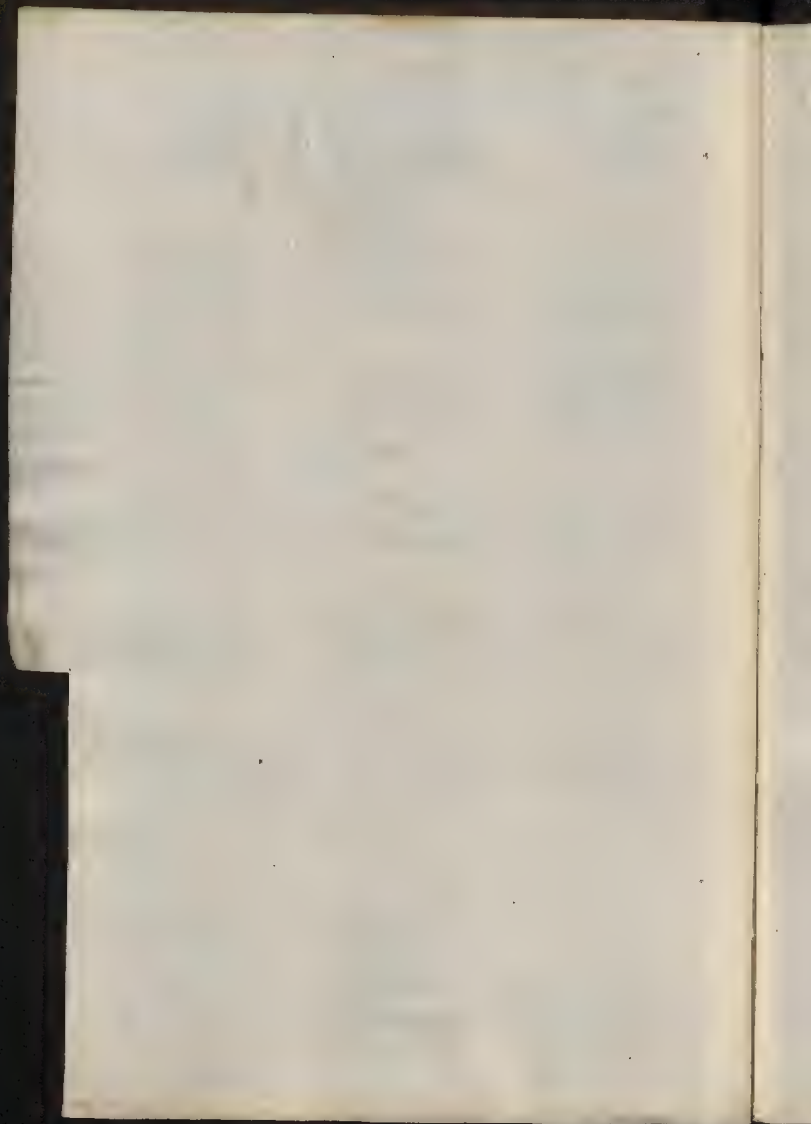


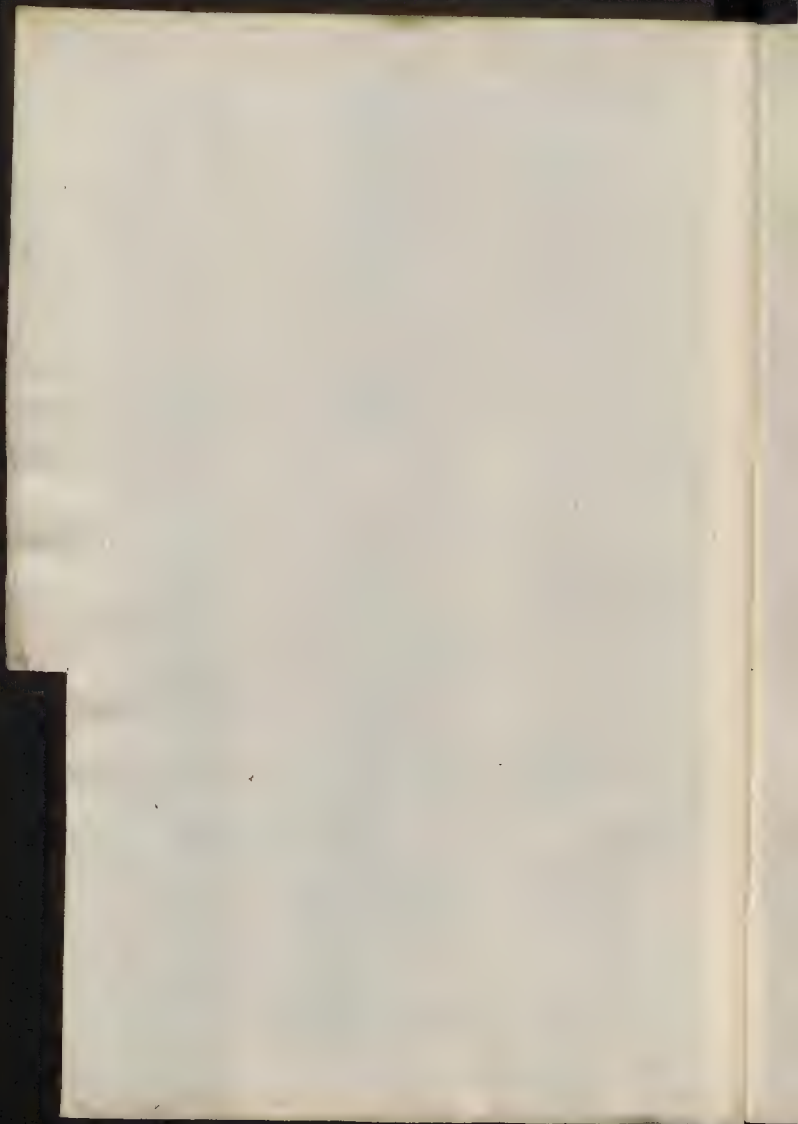


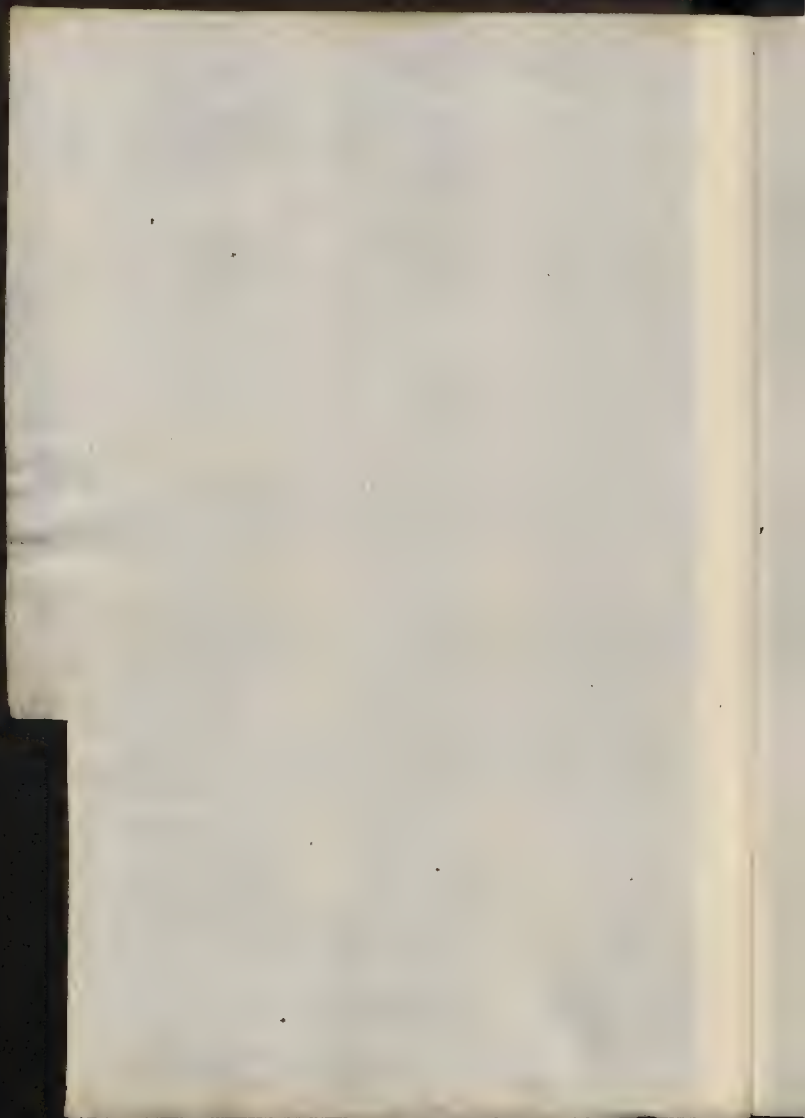


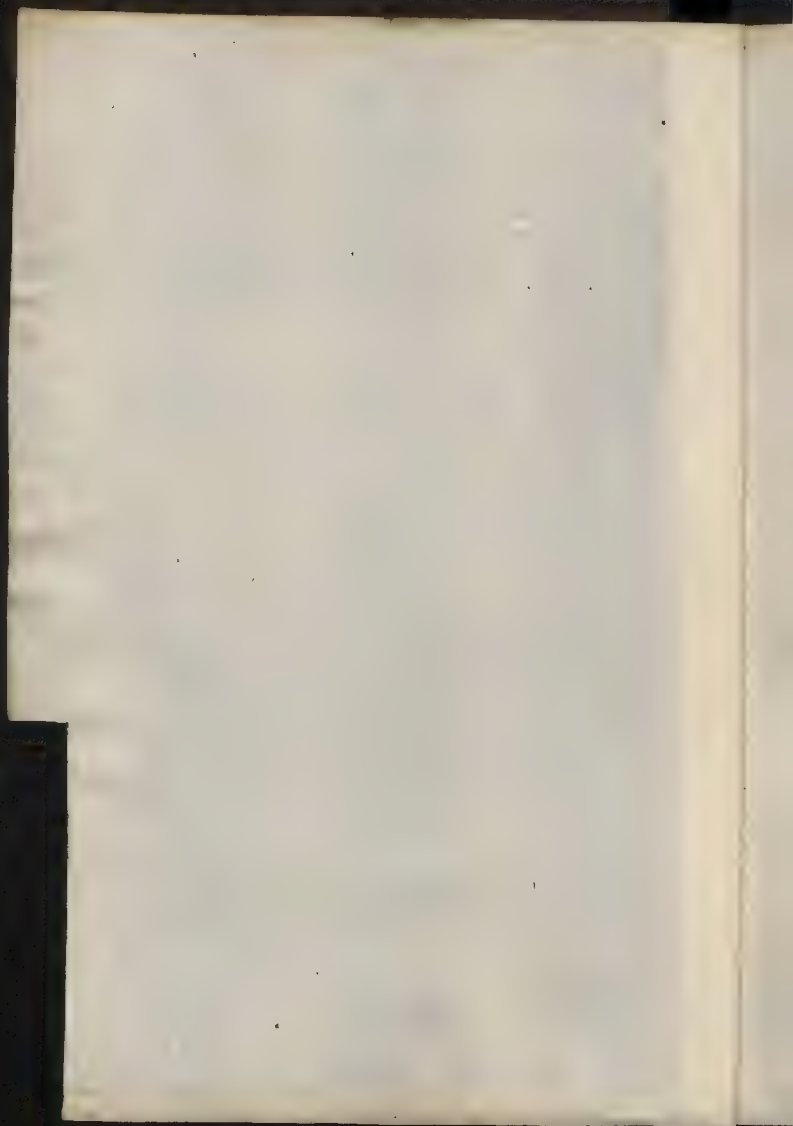












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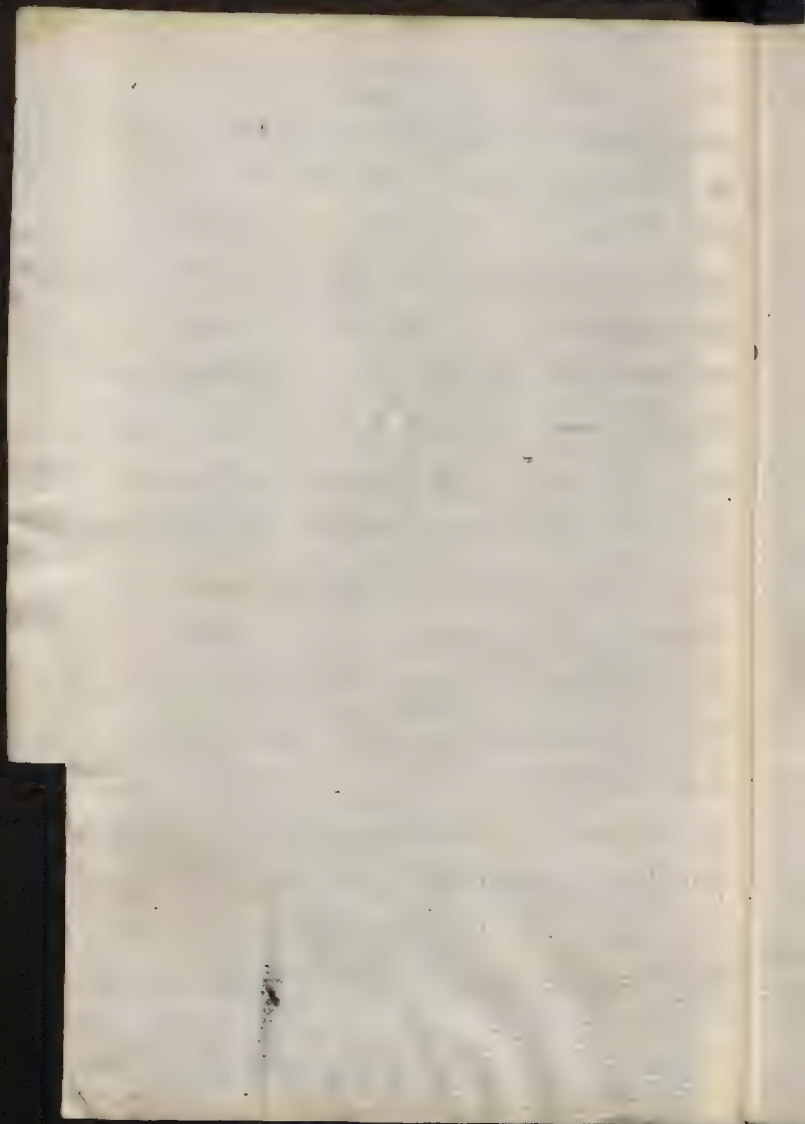
Phrenitis est cerebri et membranarum eius-
 cum acuta febre et continuo delirio. *Pblegmon*e qui
 dem a calidiorum humorum affluxu: *febris* quoniam
 affecta nobili parte, Cor in consensum trahitur: *deliri-*
um fit vitiosa cerebri temperatura. *Bilis*, quod causa
 phrenitidis, in cerebrourgens *riget*, *facit* Siq; huius
 inter somnus, *turbulentus* est, non a flatibus, ut
 in melancholia, maniaq; sed a biliosi vaporis, aut
 sanguinis acrimonia, calore, motu comito validior.
Ferox etiam ex miti responsio, signum est bilestantis
 sanguinis in cerebro. Quumq; sint in phrenitide deliria
 duorum generum: unum cum visu: *serium* et *frux*
 alterum: *securior* est *iocosa garrulitas* quod calidioris
 duntaxat sanguinis exuperantiam indicat. *Magis hor-*
renda *ferox* et *seria*, cuius melancholicus atroxq; sanguis
 est causa. Nonnunquam vero phrenitici prius *feroces*
placidi *subinde* *fiunt*, vel metu quo refrigescunt
 spiritus, ut quum vincula profervuntur: vel sedato
 bilis paroxysmo. *Squalidi* *sunt oculi* cum lachrymis
 ab imbecillitate spiritus animalis, qui plurimus ex
 bauvitur per vigilias et febrem. *Rubent etiam*,
 adnata tunica pblegmonem patiente propter sanguinis

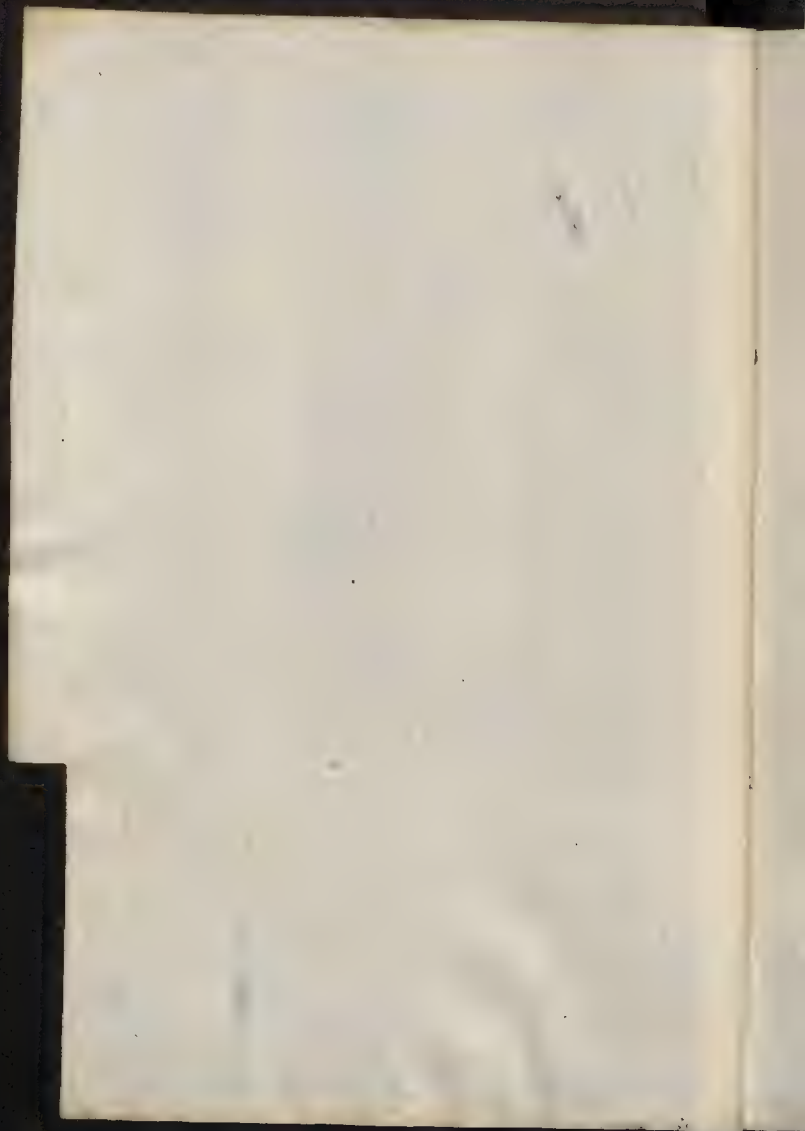
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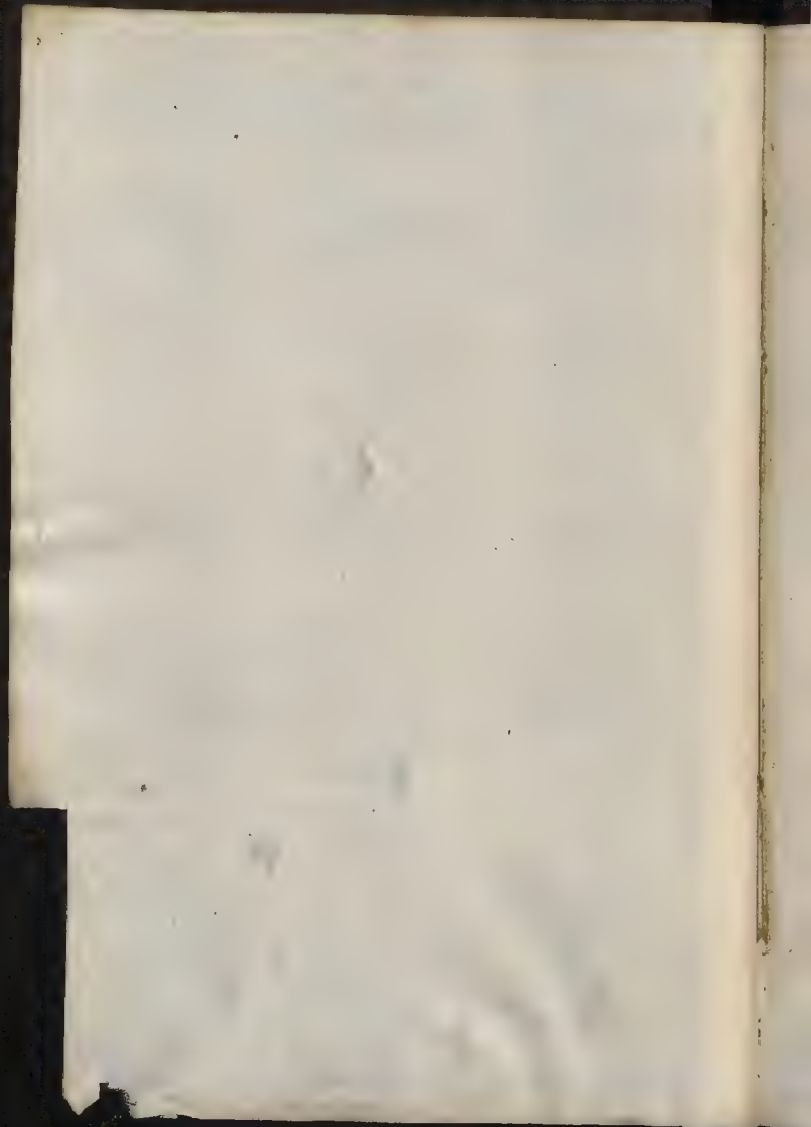
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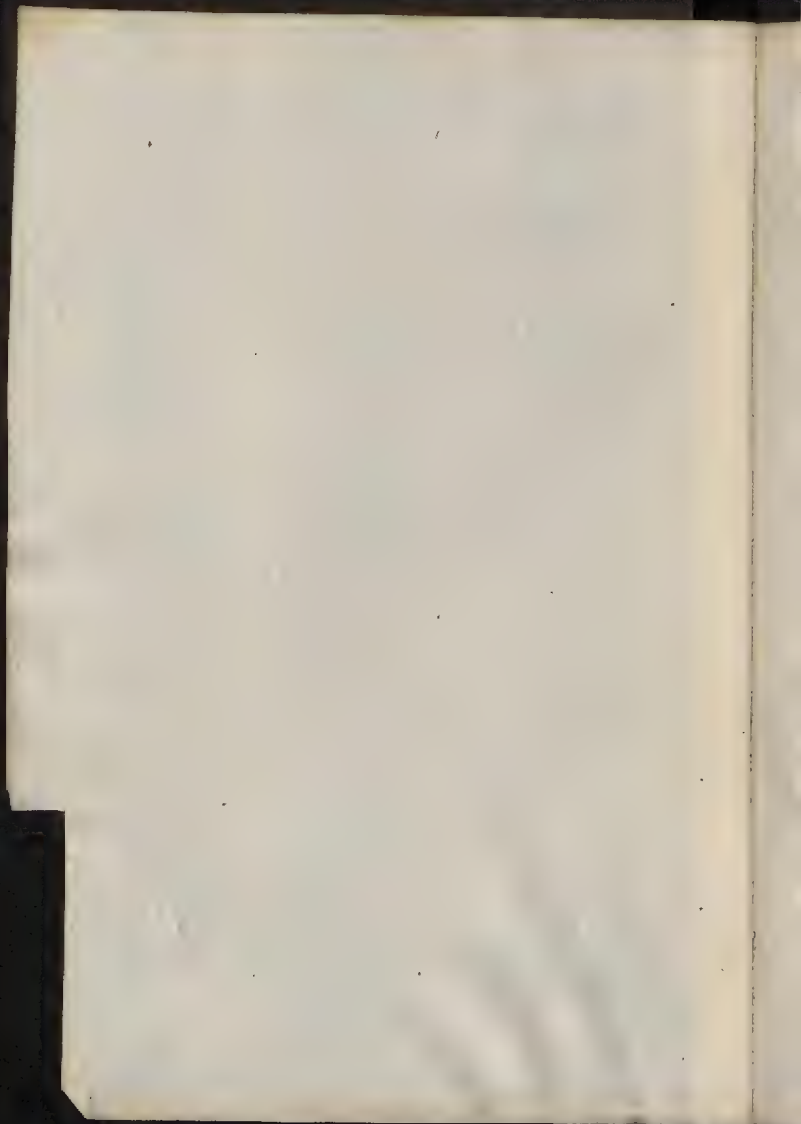
venularum assidentium copiam et acrimoniam. Nec solum
oculi vena rubent, sed et tument reliquae capitis ve-
nae caloris Cerebri sympathia, quo sanguis sursum attra-
ctus Cerebri primum, inde Capitis venas implet, atq[ue]
distendit. *Stillat tum sanguis e naribus* erosā
potius acrimonia sanguinis, quam aperta venā. *Lingua*
scabra fit et aspera sanguinis appulsu, quo etiam non
raro nigricat. Ob bilis humoris subtilissimi motum
in Cerebro multa se phreneticis offerunt imagines,
quas quoniam hi sermone conantur explicare, *loqua-*
citatis vitium incurrunt. Contenti vero sunt exi-
guo potu quia non sitiunt. Non sitiunt autem,
vel quia siticulosam affectionem non sentiunt, lan-
guida facultate appetitivae stomachi: vel quod ardo-
ris causa longius abest a ventriculo: vel quod eis
mens aegrotat. Aliis multa siti torqueri debent, cum
in illis causa sitis abundet intemperies nempe cali-
da siccitas. Non autem re vera *fluccos*, aut
paleas, aut simile quidpiam phrenitici colligunt;
sed colligere se putant, vel cogitationis, vel sensus,
vel utriusq[ue] iudicio destituti. Ut in phrenitide

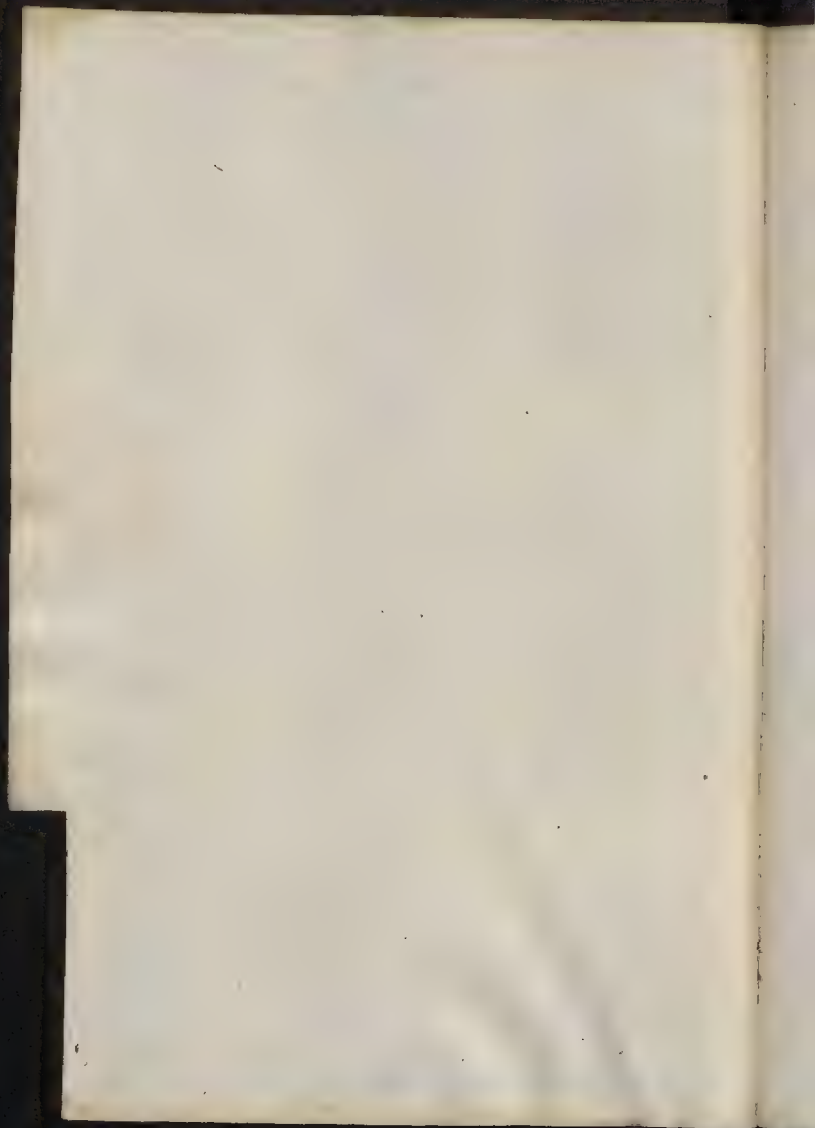
pulsus frequens, sic parvus tactu percipitur: fre-
 quens quidem ob usum, siquidem affectus est ab immen-
 so calore: parvus autem ob arteriarum duritiem a siccita-
 te contractam: quod quoniam satis distendi non
 potest, pulsus quodammodo subtemere videtur. Cum
 vero subtemit pulsus et immodice creber est, immi- ^{ad} ^{Prognosis}
 net ex Galeno syncope. Cor namque trahitur in con-
 sensum, idque cum Cerebro summo ardet incendio,
 quo vires alteri necessum est et syncopem af-
 fore. Perpetuum autem hoc habent phreniticorum pul-
 sus, ut cum convulsione quadam motus eorum ab-
 rumpatur. Hinc in illis pulsus tremulus et convul-
sivus notamus; utrumque perniciosum. Albet autem
urina phreniticorum, quia bilis, qua tingi solet in Cere-
 brum tota rapitur. Rara in illis spiratio quia
 qui delirant, non norunt quando sit inspirandum ex-
 pirandumque quum obliuiosi sint. Itaque magnam et ra-
ram spirant, ut longitudine respirationis id natura
 compenset, quod breuitate debet et frequentia fieri.

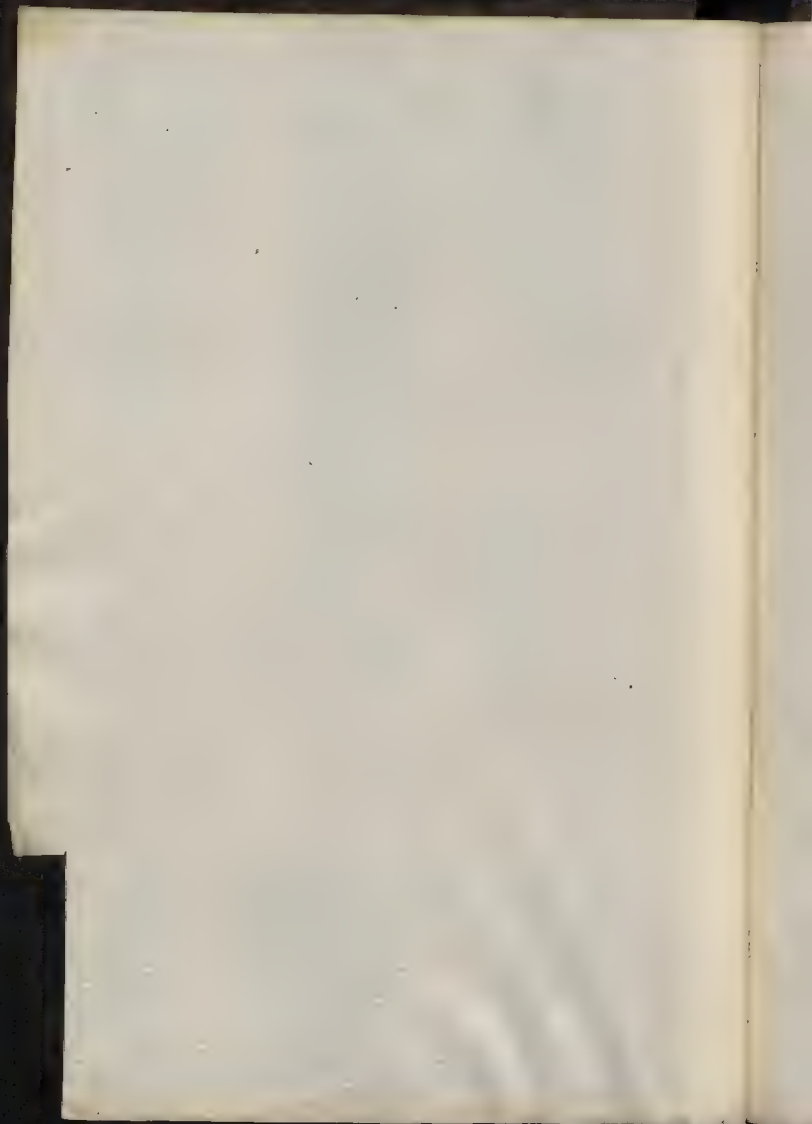


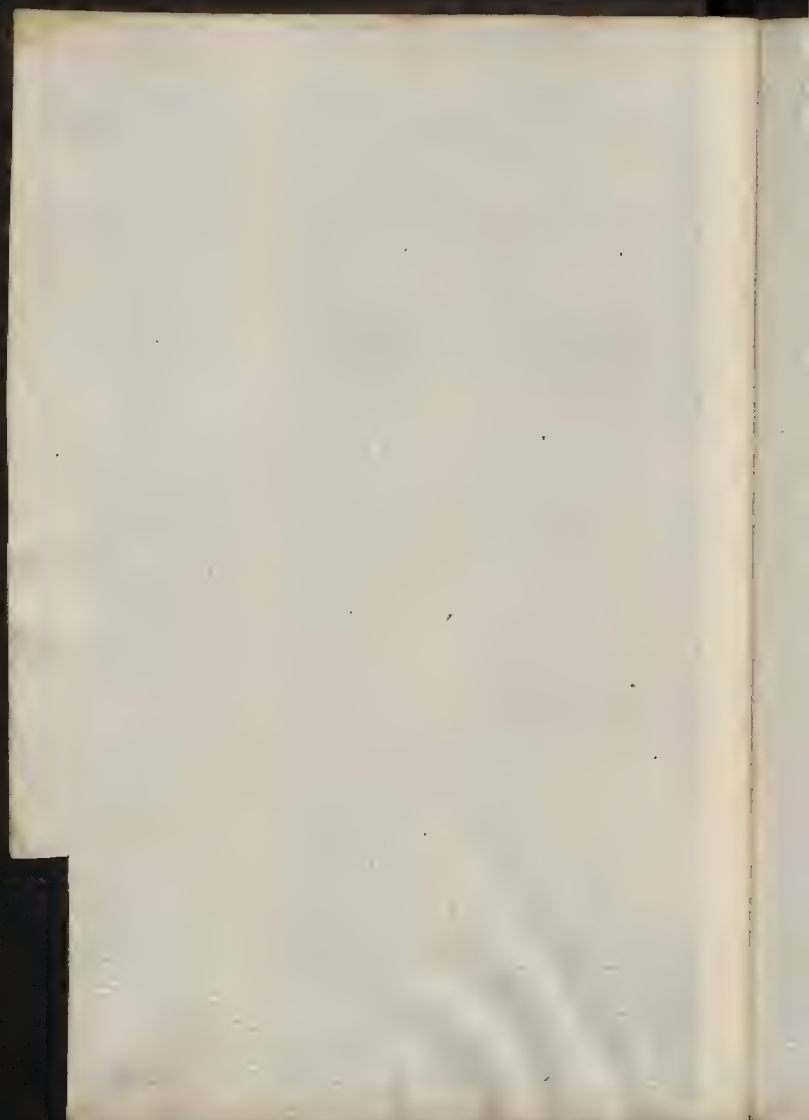












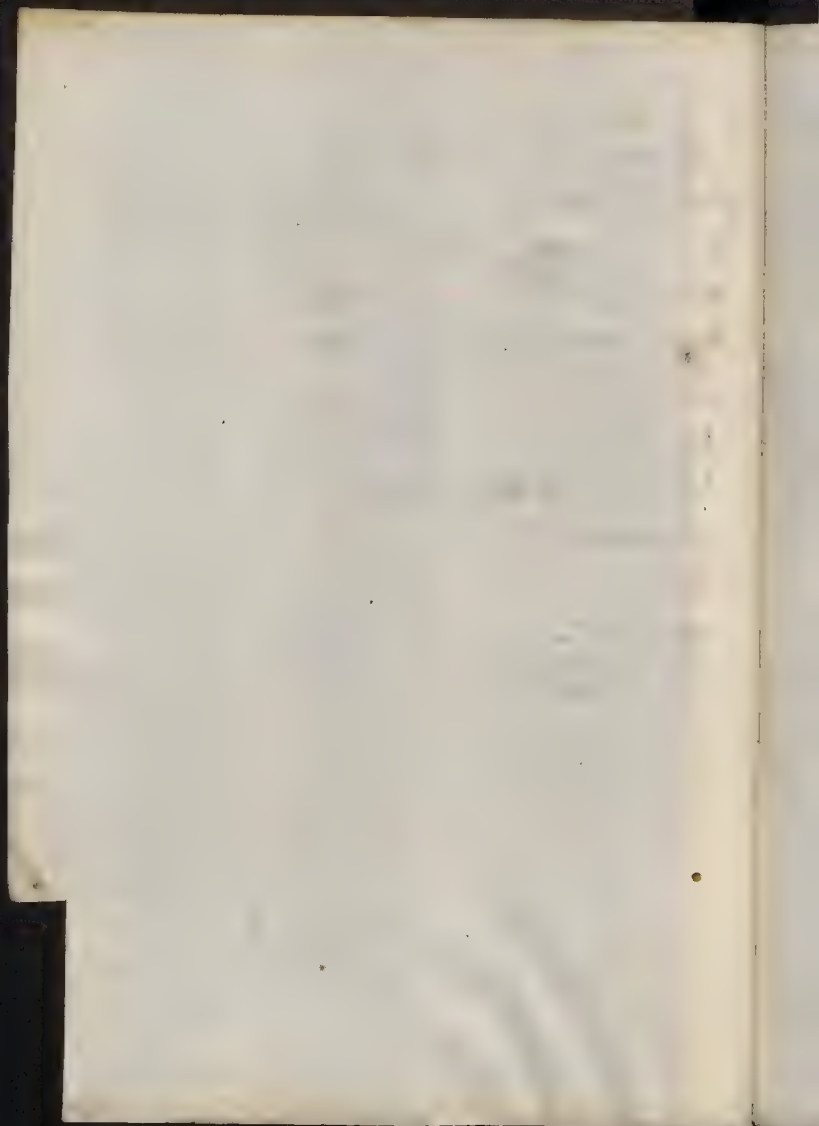
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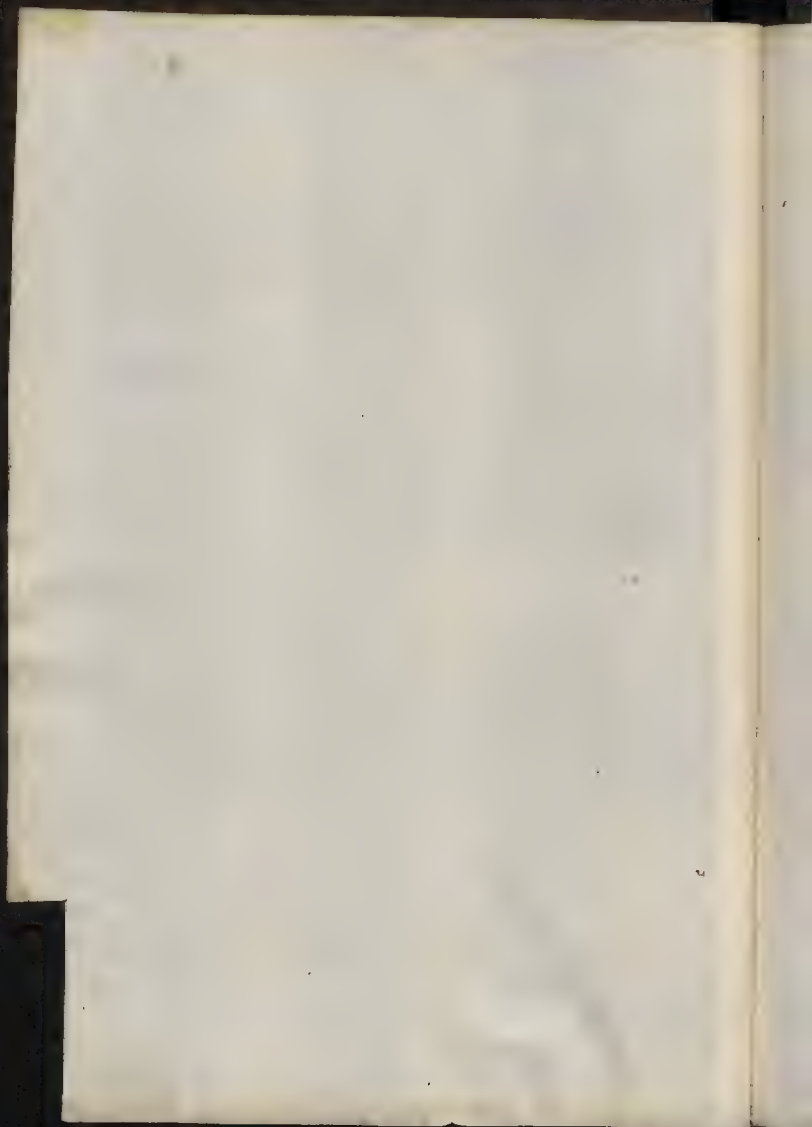
In Synodo propensitas in somnum est
a vaporibus in cerebrum efferri solitis a tur-
gente sanguine: qua causa rubet facies.

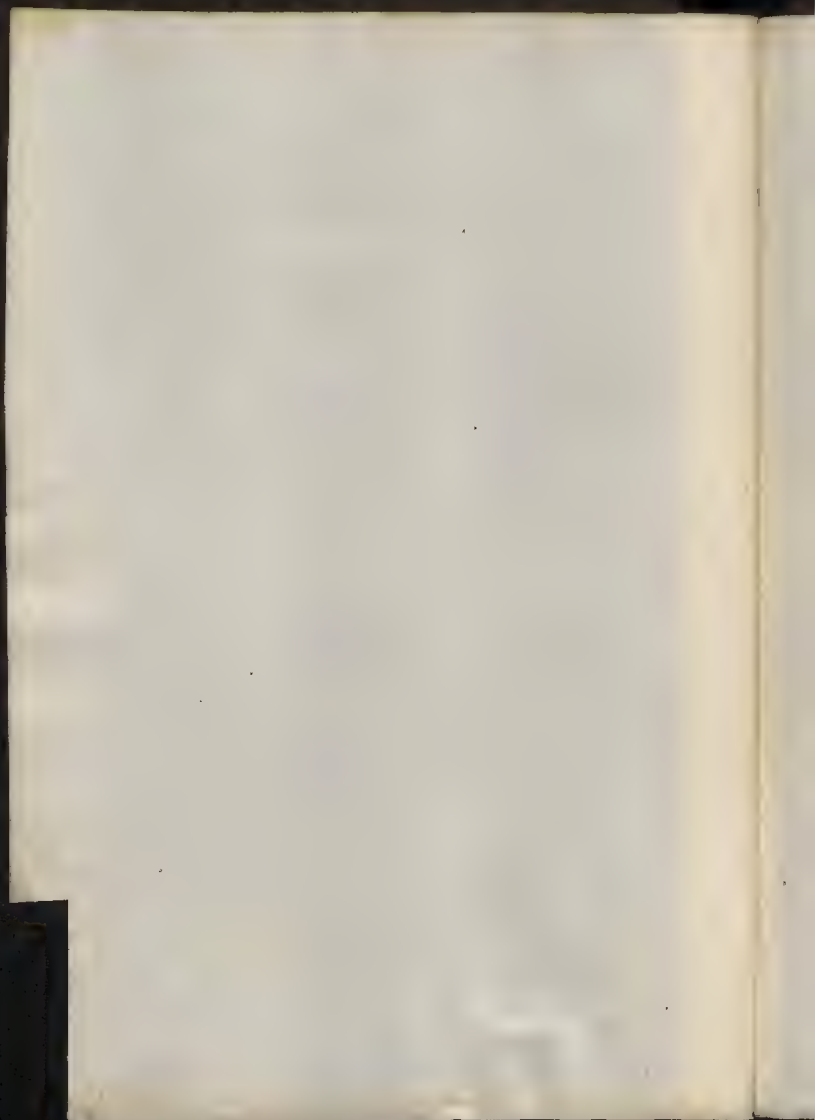
Rubet et urina sere eius sanguinis
copiam referente: calor mitior, quia
sanguis omnium humorum mitissimus. Calor

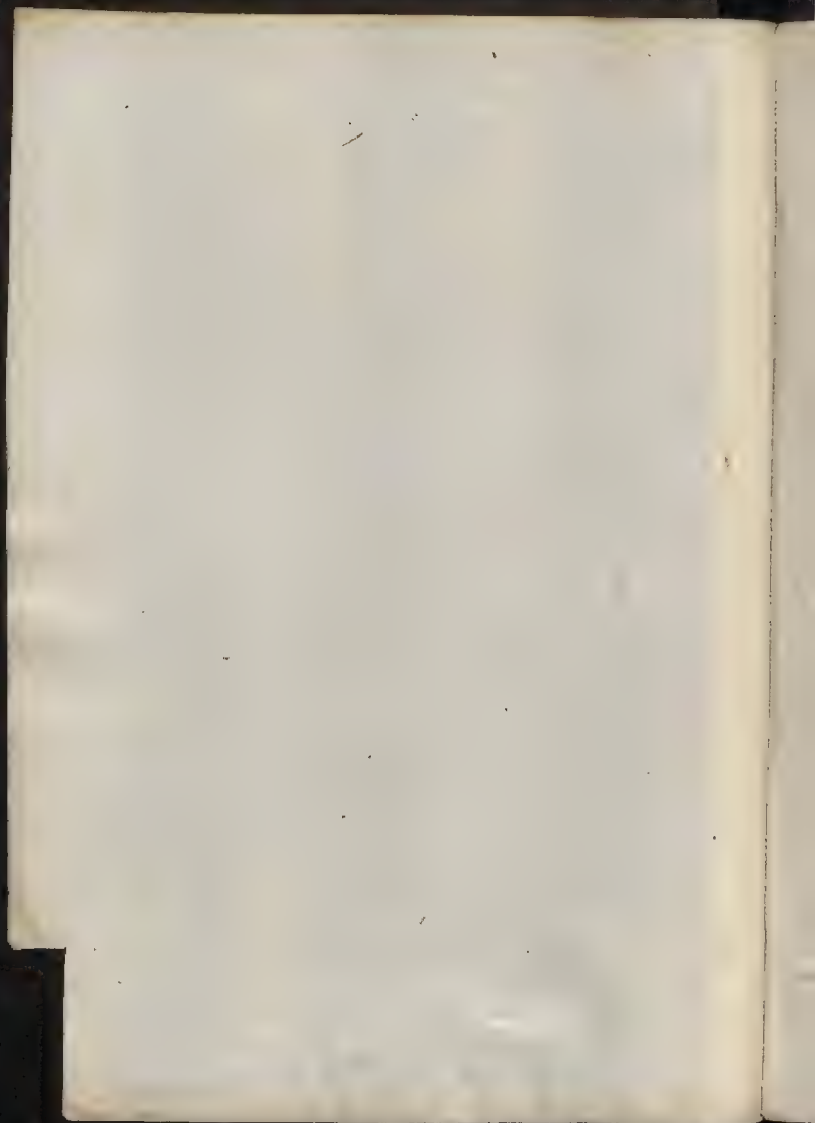
quidem pulsus est in omni Synodo
propter usum: Aqualis in ea quod pu-
tredinis expers est, inaequalis in putrida.

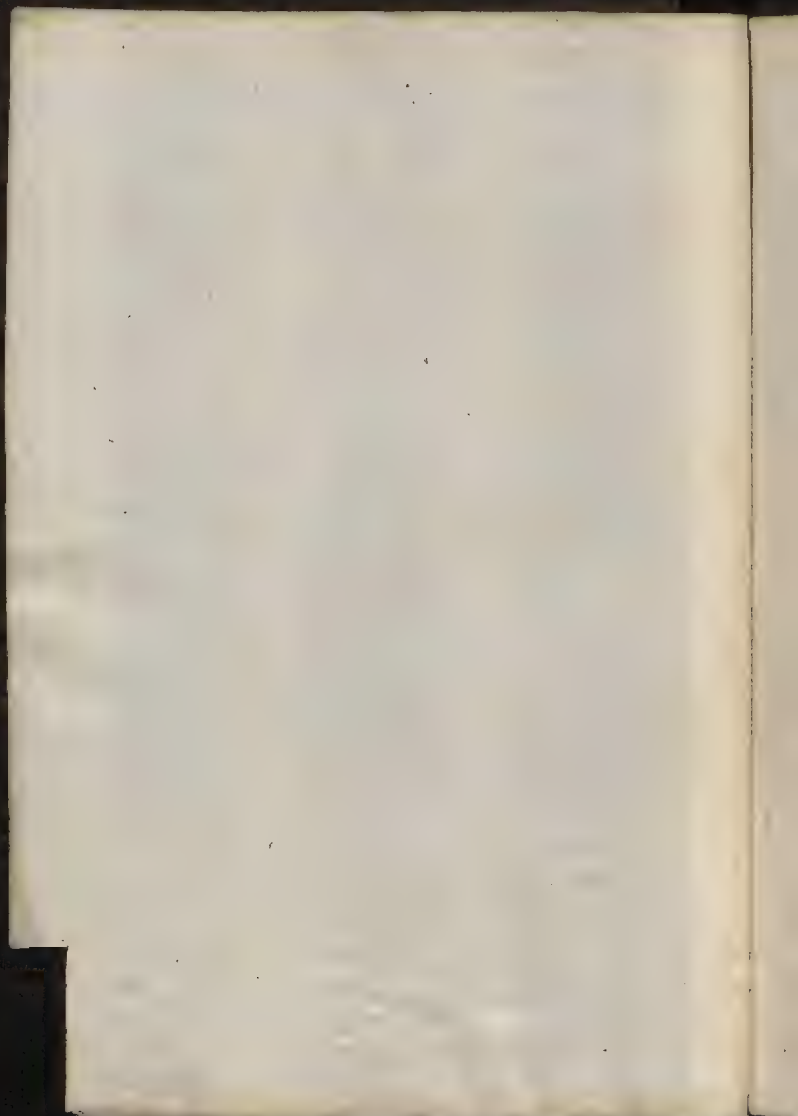
In qua Systole quam Diastole conci-
tior faciem percipitur quia maior ex
purganda fulginit, quam refrigerandi
cordis incumbit necessitas. Magni-
tudinem pulsus facit copia sanguinis
et spirituum, a qua lassitudinis in-
sus, spirandiq. difficultas.

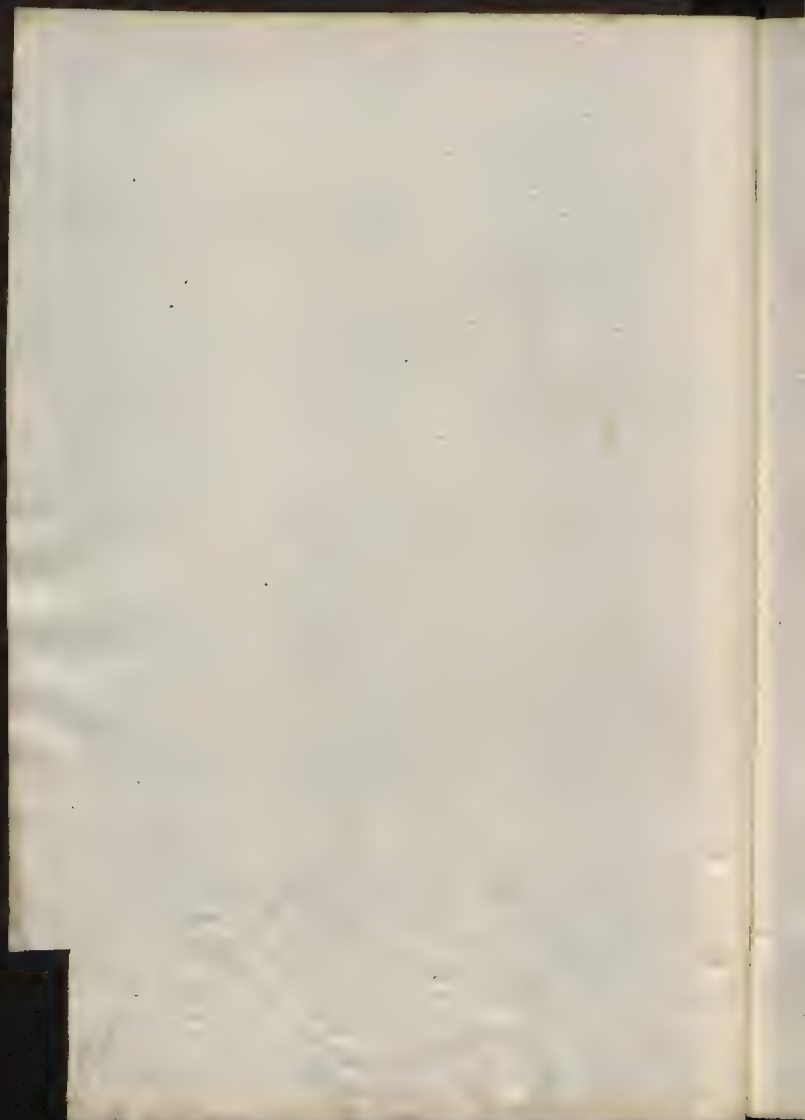


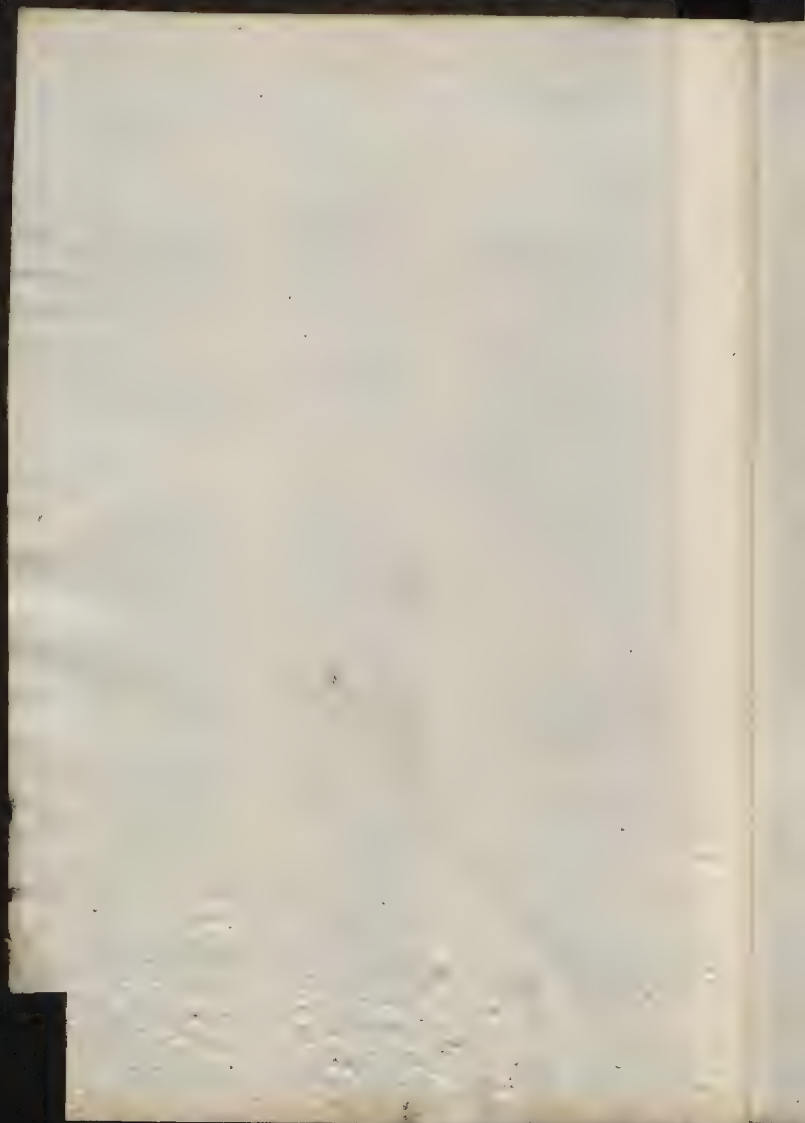


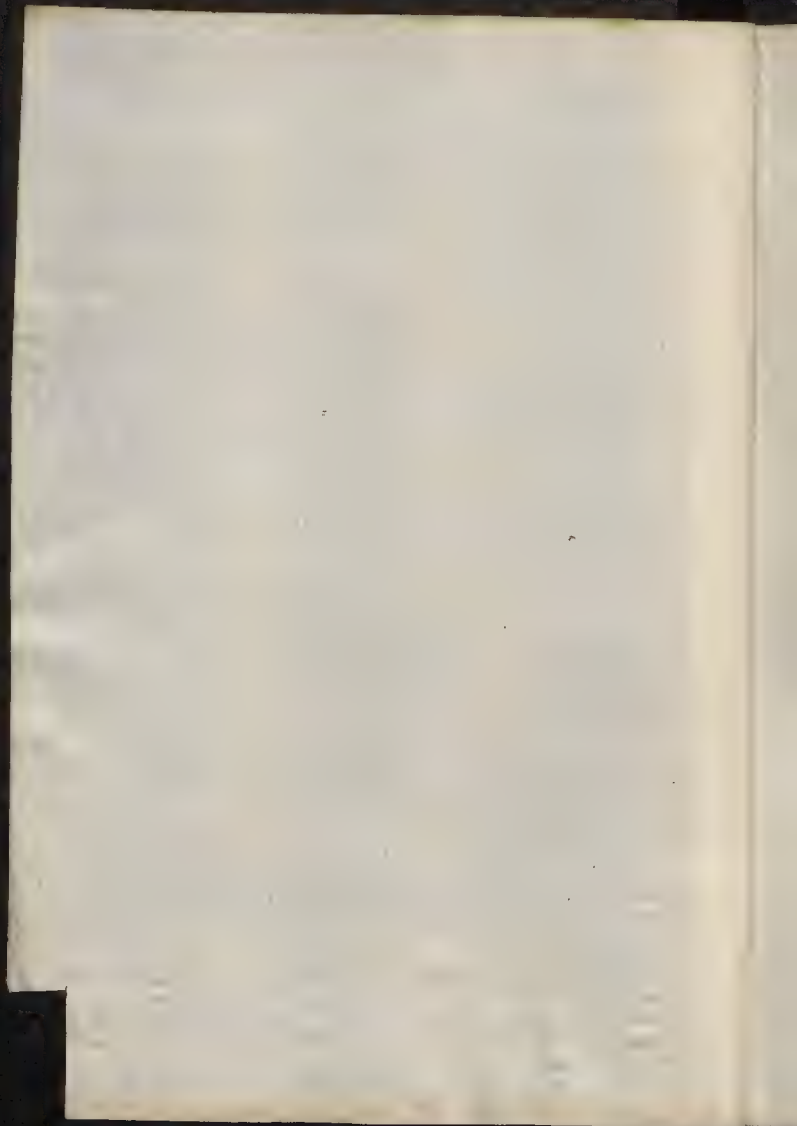


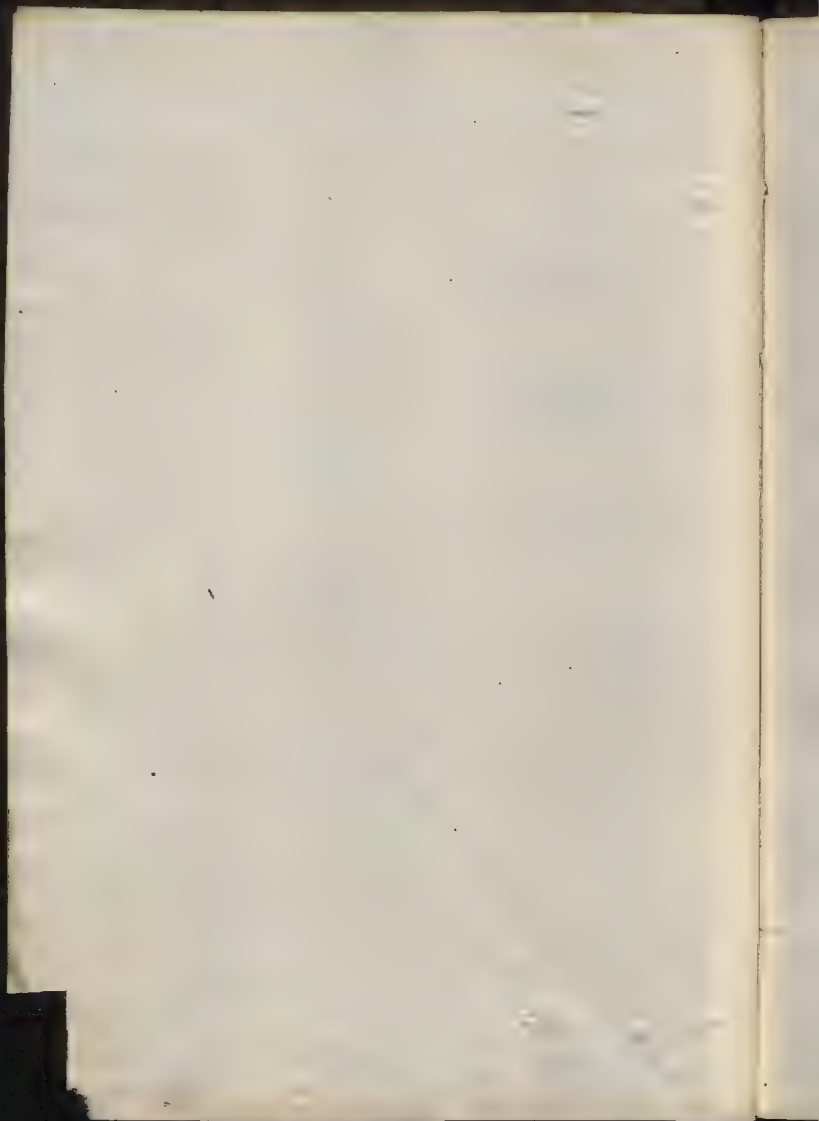


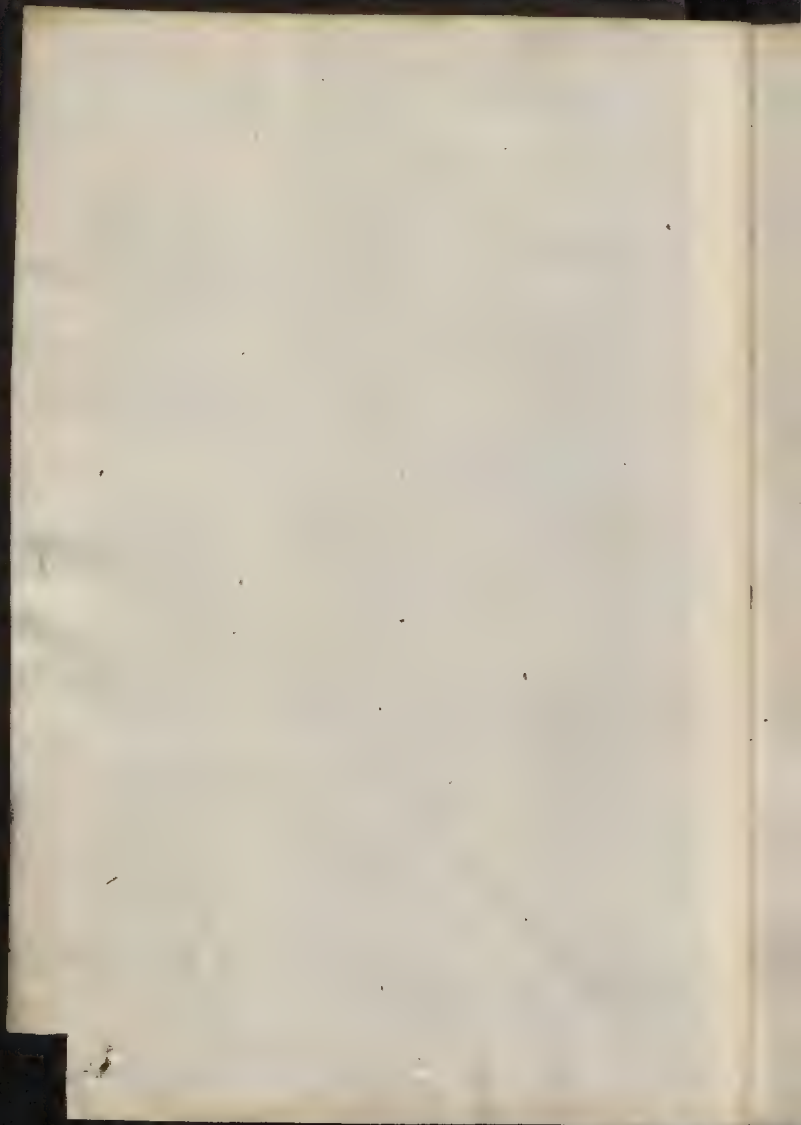


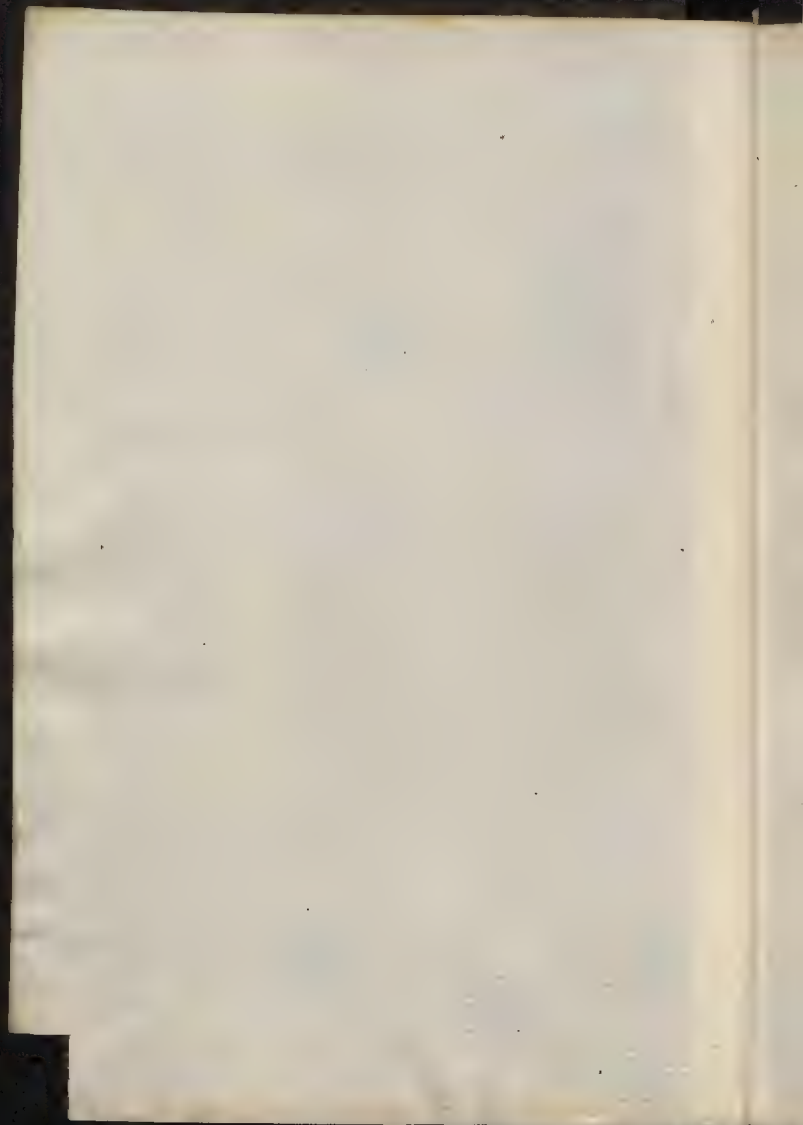


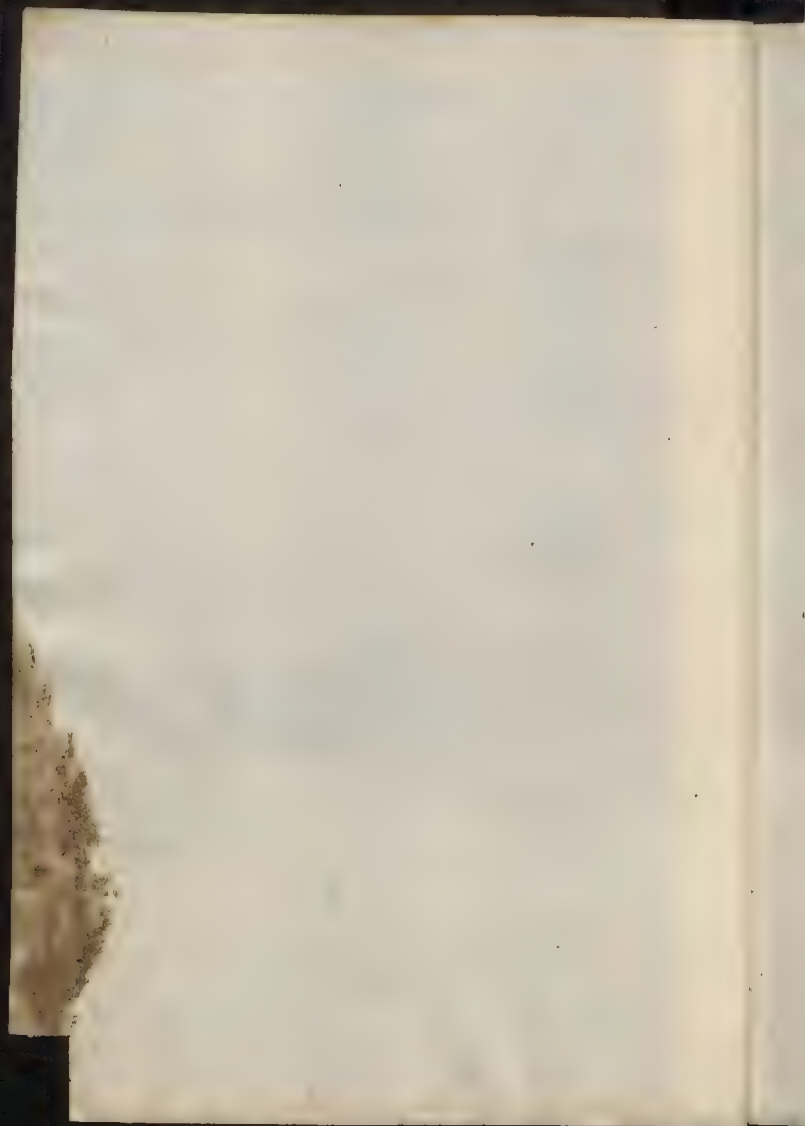


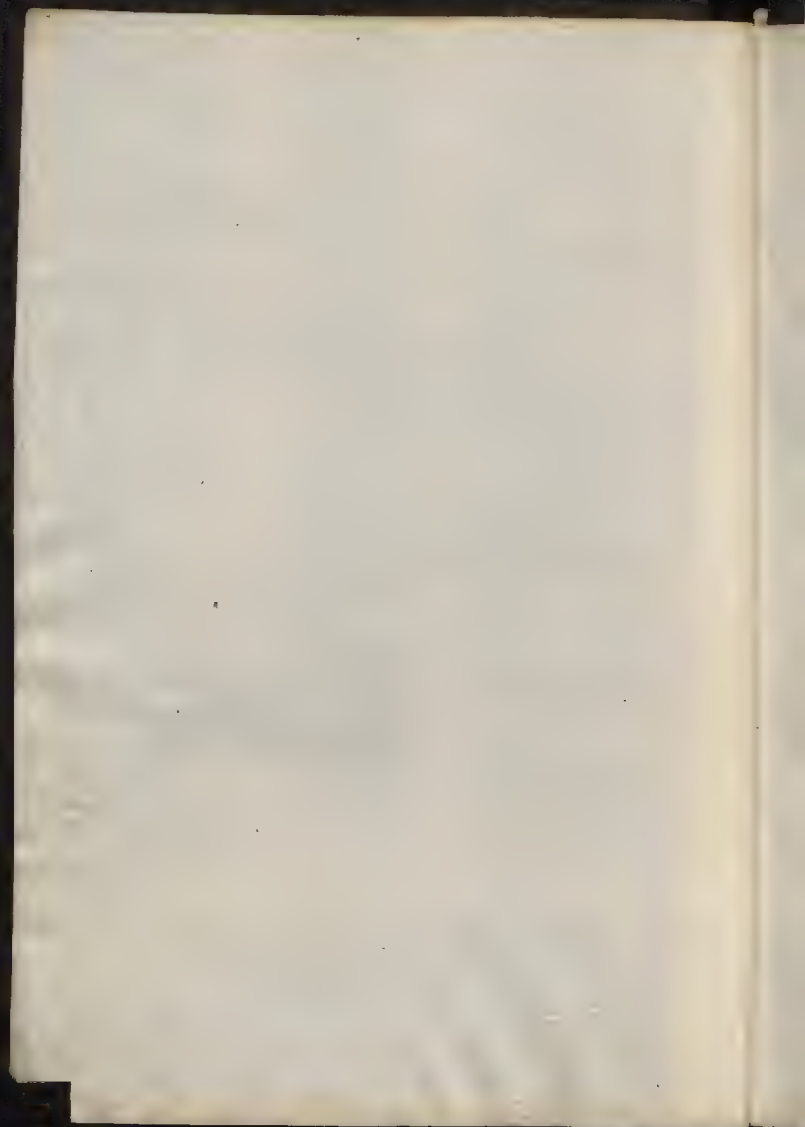


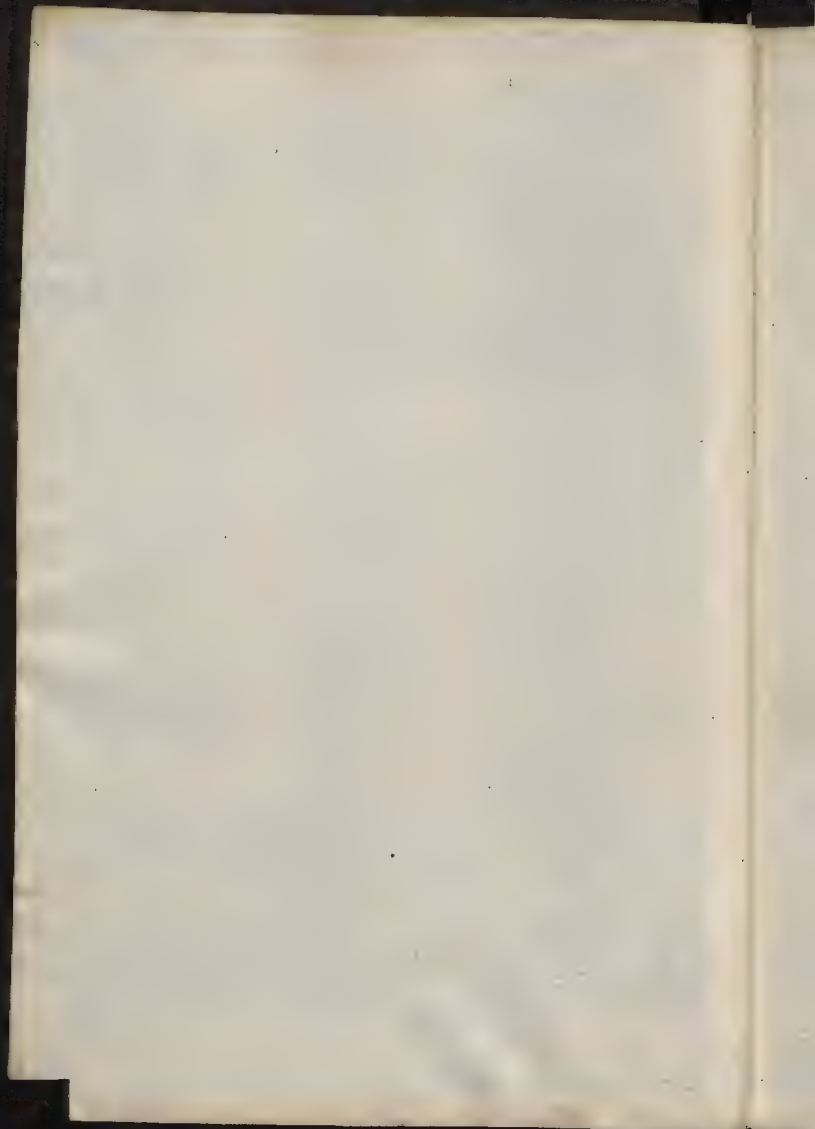


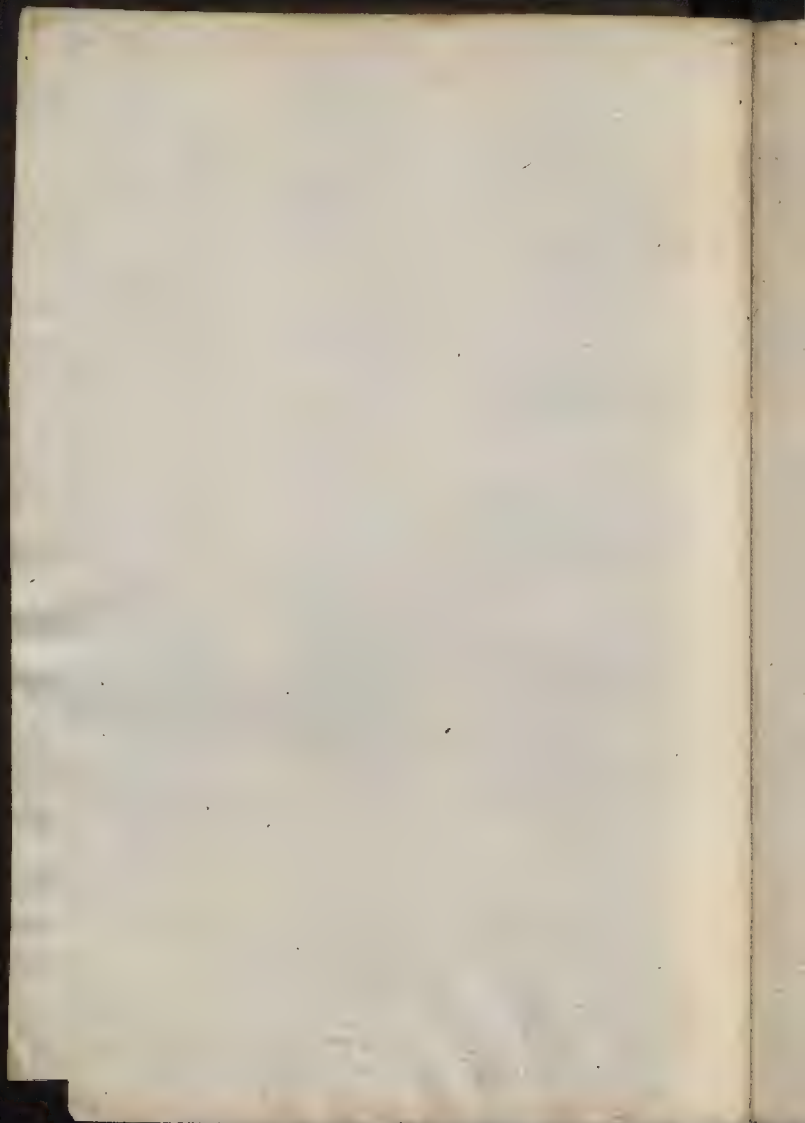


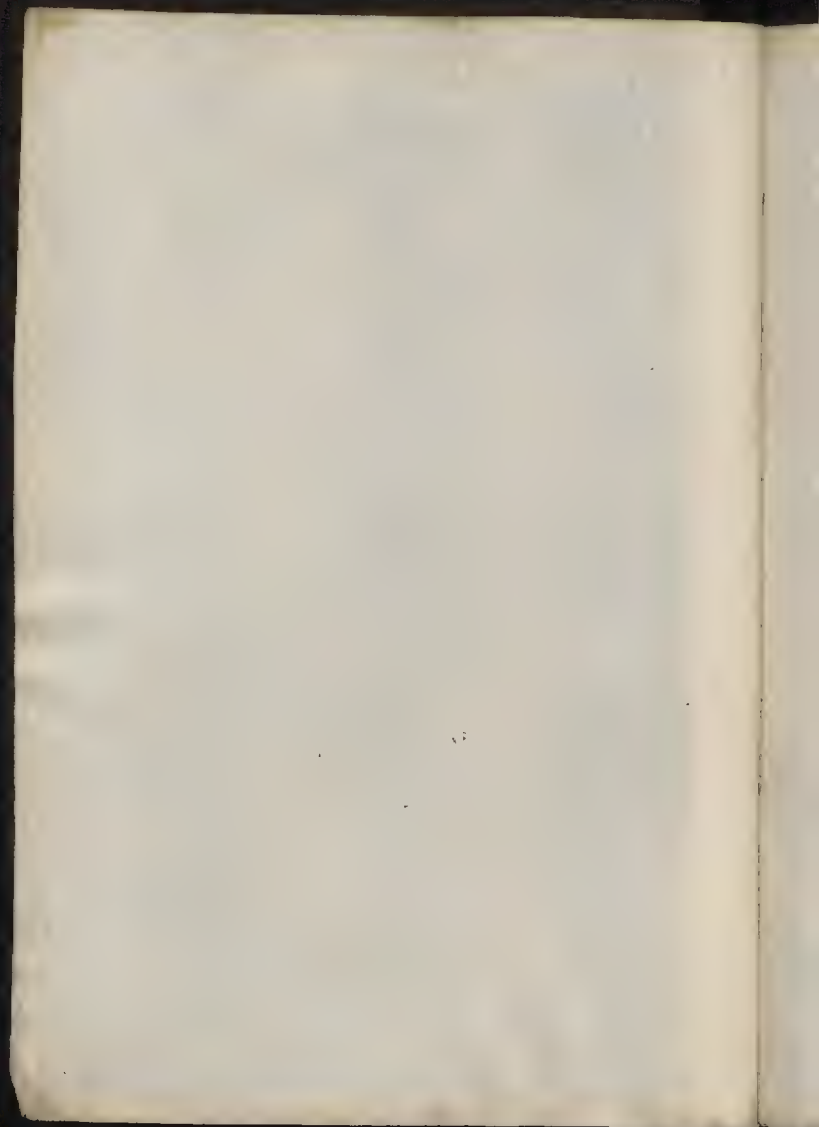




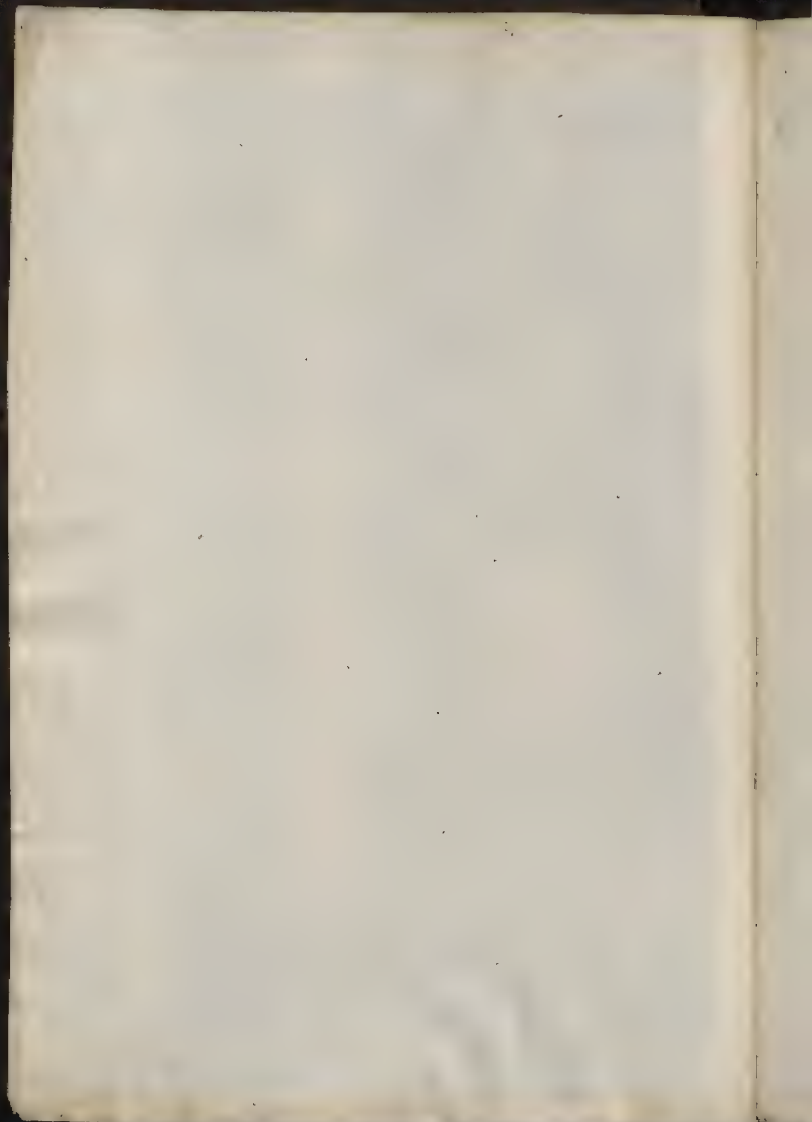


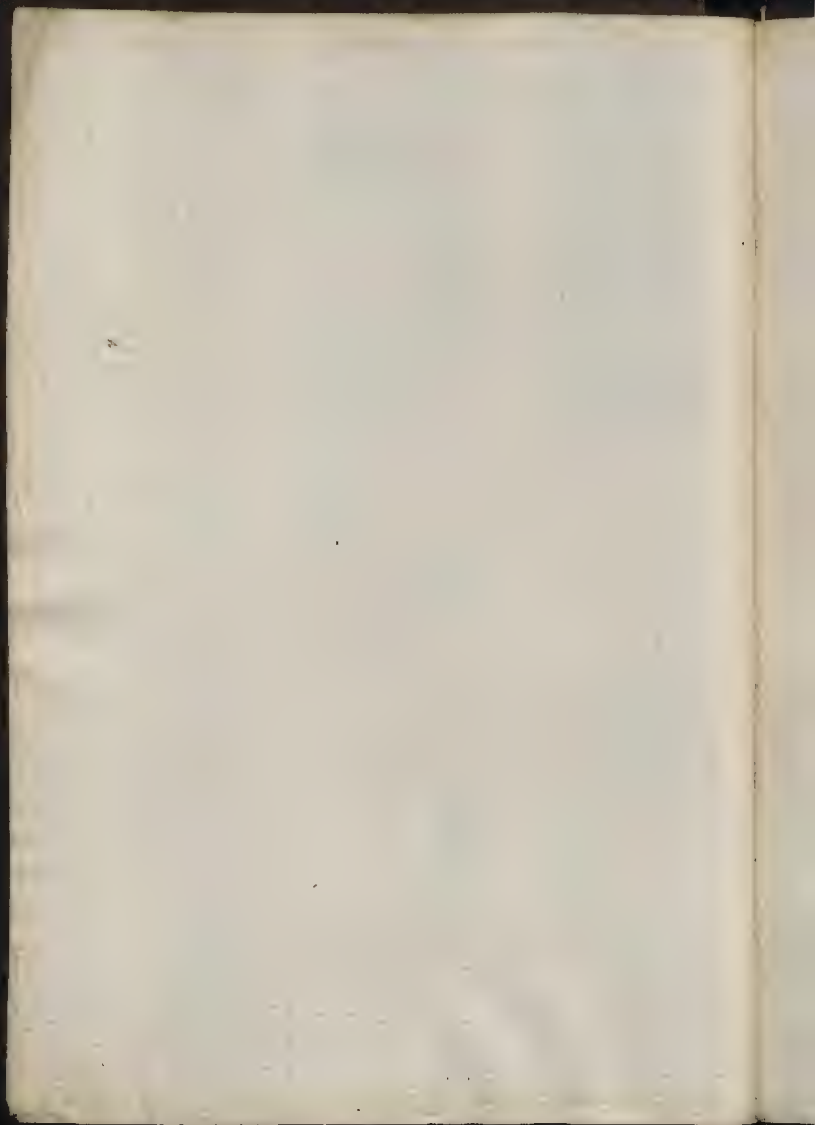


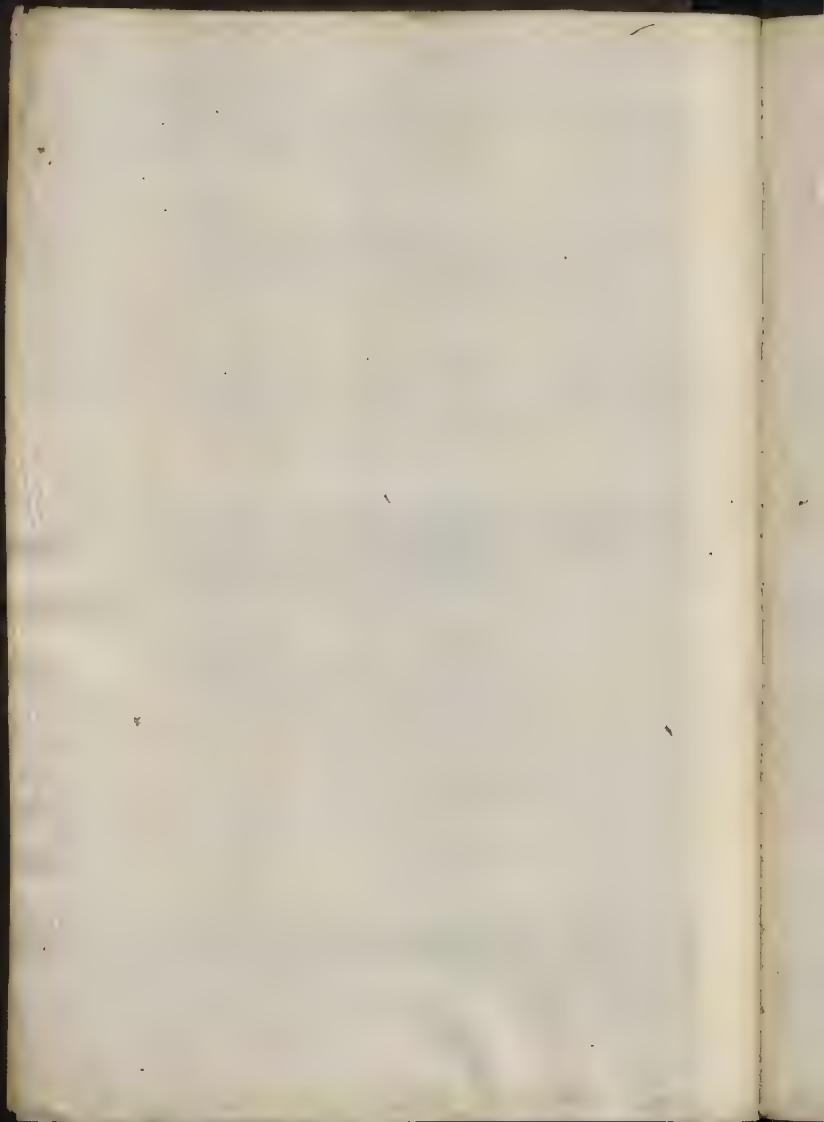


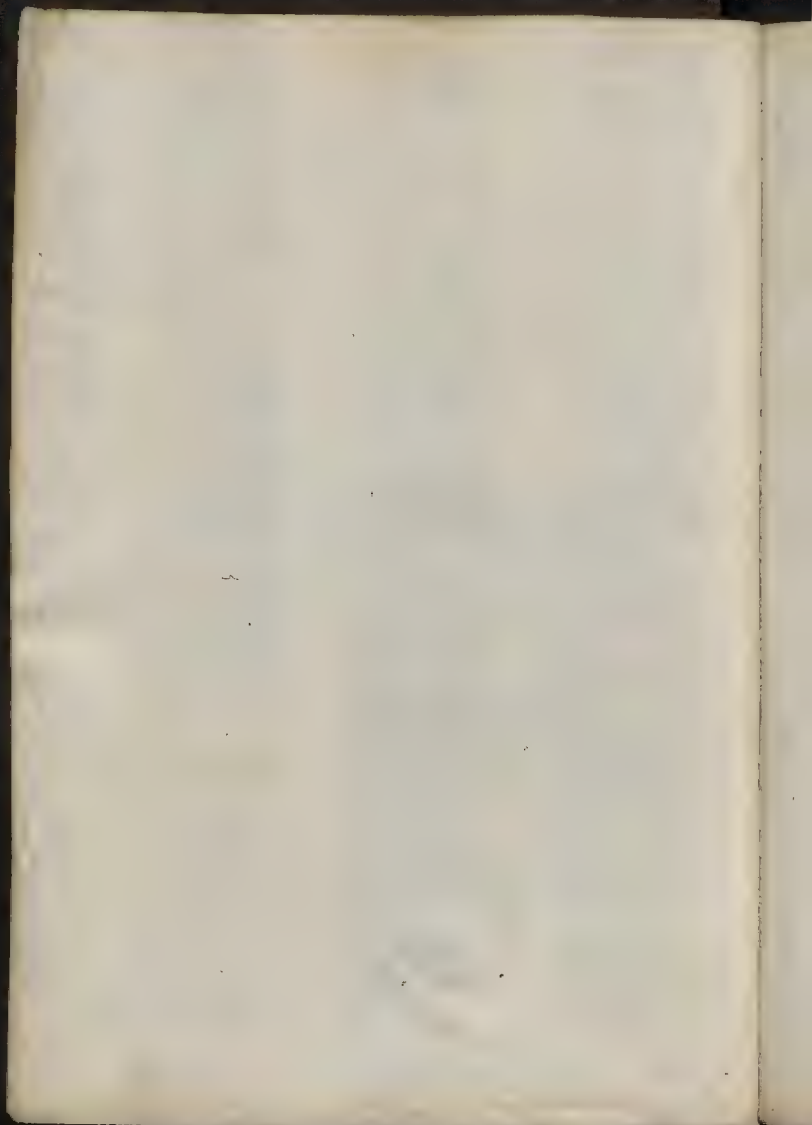


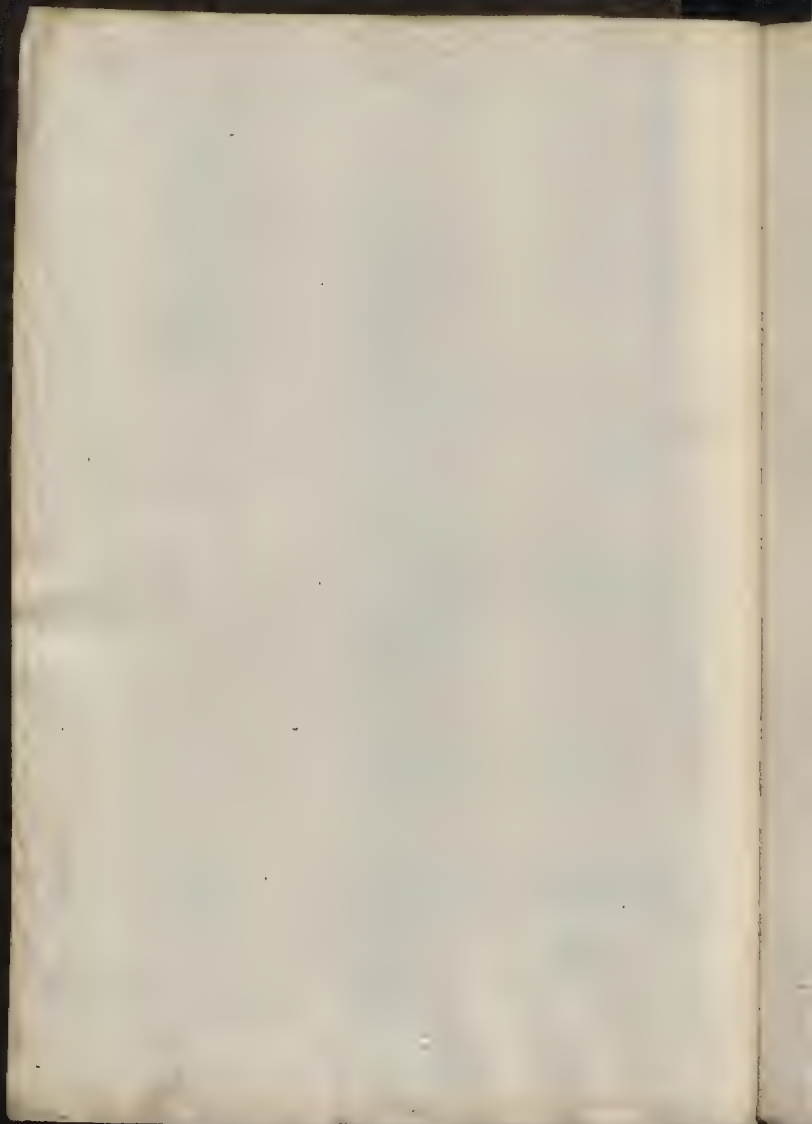


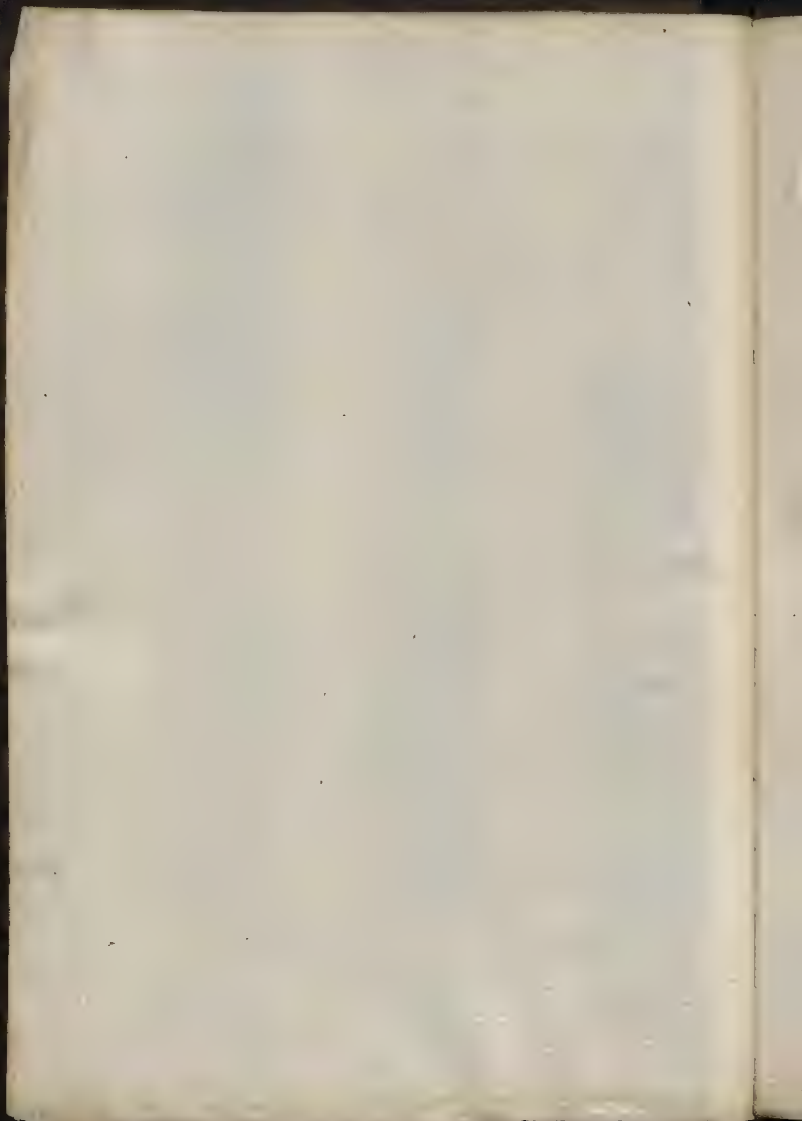


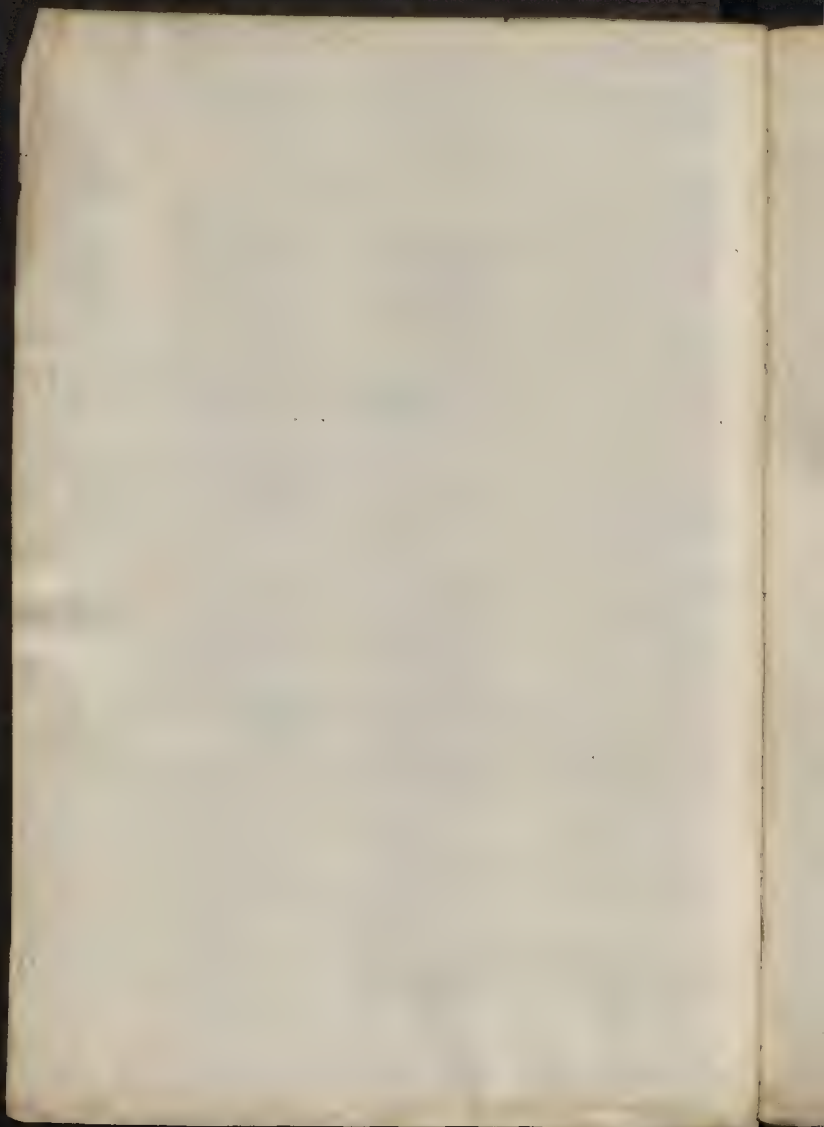


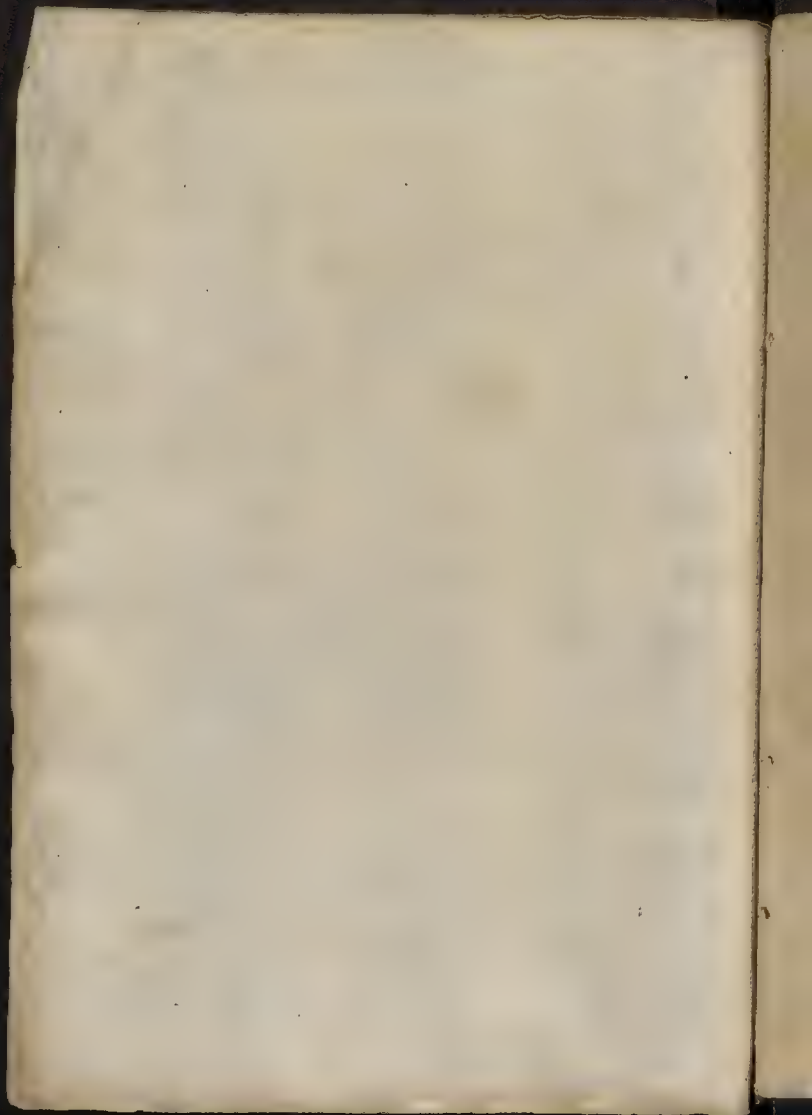












Parvus in pace languor
quia naturae calor minimus, prae-
ter naturam plurimus a quo vitales
affertur facultates. Etiam auri pe-
stilentis, ut omne veneni genus ge-
nuna sua proprietate Cor vite fun-
tam ac domicilium primo potere
solent, ac dein reliqua viscera, totum
q3 corpus invadere. *Parvus e-*
hanc passus ab oppressione
celer ac frequens ob usum:
iniquales cum a febre putri-
tum a maligno vapore cor a-
gitante. *Torvus appetitus* a-
gitari sicariq3 notat animales
spiritus unde phrenitis: quod
fit ut stas et vomitus a
bilibus exuperantia

Animi deliquium nascitur a
maligno vapore in Cordis arcam
elato : frigus externum in
ternusque calor est a viscerum
incendio . Quia sopor est
ut plurimum accidit conciden-
te robore facultatis animalis,
nisi multus dominetur humor
ab australi constitutione genitus.
Lethum est aliquando sano-
rum simile, saepe turbidum
ut notat Hippocrates . Cum
in inguine humor apparet,
hepatitis : cum in axillis
Cordis : quum ~~sub~~ aere
cerebri robur indicatur, si
febris nondum apparet, vel
mediocris est, et symptoma-
tum leuitas cum viri ro-
bore .

Cardium Febris dicitur
in qua cor prestanter affli-
gitur. siue per Cor viscus
illud perpetuo pulsans, quod
est vitale principium, intelli-
gamus: siue os ventriculi, quo
qui dolent, *καρδιαλγία*,
cordis dolore affici persiben-
tur. *Syncope* etiam febris
appellatur, quia frequentes indu-
cit *Syncope*. Tum *cor palpi-*
tat ab inflammationis magni-
tudine. *Ad ventriculum*
effluens calor est, a bile flava
vel prasina ibi urgente vel
maligna illic insistente quali-
tate. *Cardiognos*, Cordis seu
potius ventriculi visio seu
morsus ab iisdem excitatur
causis. *Respiratio frequens*
et parua ab oppressione.

facias rubor a vaporum
ascensu quos excitat insignis
plegmona: cuius signum est
ingens in regione cordis do-
lor. *Culicis* maior est non
sudor, qui criticus idcirco non
est, at symptomatous, namque
Diaphoreticus et Syncopatus.

